The Leading Motor House of Asia:
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

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The World's Best Cycles and Motor Cars
can be obtained from
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

VOL. II NO. 36 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1914. ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL
S. N. COMPANY.
MAIL SERVICE.
LIST OF DEPARTURES.
FROM BOMBAY FOR
MARSEILLES & LONDON.

BOMBAY to MARSEILLES in ..... 13 days.
BOMBAY to LONDON via MARSEILLES by rail in ..... 14 ,,
BOMBAY to PLYMOUTH by sea in.... 19 ,,
BOMBAY to LONDON by sea in ... 20 ,,
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI and MALTA.

Date of Sailing	Steamers.	Tons	Connecting at Adenwith	
1914				
14th Feb.	Salsette ..	6000	Morea	11000
21st. ,,	Caledonia ..	8000	.....	..
28th. ,,	Maloja ..	12500	.....	..
7th March	Persia ..	8000	.....	..
14th. ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Marmora	10500
21st. ,,	Macedonia ..	10500	.....	..
28th. ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Moldavia..	10000
*1stApril	Himalaya ..	7000	.....	..
4th. ,,	abia ..	8000	.....	..
11th. ,,	retter ..	6000	Medina ...	12500
18th. ,,	antua ..	11000	.....	.....
25th. ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia	10000
*29th. ,,	Arcadia ..	7000	.....	..
2nd May.	Caledonia ..	8000	.....	..
23th. ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Maliva ...	11000
30th. ,,	Persia ..	8000	.....	..
16rd. ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mooltan ..	10000
9th ,,	Madonia ..	10500	.....	..

All the above Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.
Passengers for Brindisi transhipto connecting Steamers at Port Said.
Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.
Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail steamer.

*INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMERS.

The S. S. "HIMALAYA" 7,000 tons will leave Bombay at 2 p.m. on Wednesday, 1st April 1914.
The S. S. "ARCADIA" 7,000 tons will leave Bombay at 4 p.m. on Wednesday, the 29th April, 1914, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES as follows.

	SINGLE	RETURN.
	"A" rate "B" rate.	"A" rate "B" rate.
To MARSEILLES ...	Rs. 594 or Rs. 495	Rs. 891 or Rs. 742-8.
,, LONDON ..... ,,	627 or Rs. 523	Rs. 940-8 or Rs. 792.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA, AUSTRALIA, and NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's steamer leave Bombay fortnightly, usually WEDNESDAY, taking passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.
For accommodation and further information apply to.

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.
186 P. & O. S. N. Co. Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

To Japan *via* Singapore, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commander.	Ton	Arrival	Departure
Karachi Maru	A. Christansen.	6163	25th. Jan.	6th. Feb.
Penang Maru	S. Murazumi	4965	10th. Feb.	21st. Feb.
Inaba Maru	K. Shinoha	6180	16th. ,,	27 th. ,,
Tokiori Maru	A.E. Moses.	5916	25th. ,,	8th. Mar.
Jinsen Maru.				
Colombo Maru	N. Kawashima	4709	27th. ,,	7th.April.
Bombay Maru	Y. Tozawa	4625	17th. ,,	28th. ,,
Kamakura Maru	Harl.	6126	6th. April.	17th. ,,
Rangoon Maru	D e.	5143	16th. ,,	27th. ,,

For Freight apply to—
T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager,
York Building,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE
DIAMOND JUBILEE
WASHING COMPANY.

Cleaning, dyeing, and general laundry work have now become a science, and there are few firms in Bombay who realise this. We claim that we, at least, have kept pace with the times and with the assistance of our new electrical and steam cleaning plants, collar and shirt finishing machinery, electric and gas, irons, and finishing cones, we are enabled to satisfy the most fastidious taste. Try us and be convinced. Price lists on application.

SHOW ROOM
2-14, HAMAM STREET,
FORT, BOMBAY.

When other remedies fail to cure that headache, here's the cure. Stearns' Headache cure, headache gone in a few minutes.

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S
CITY AND HALL LINES.
(JOINT SERVICE).
AUTUMN SAILINGS 1914.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Liverpool about.	Leave Miles or Naples about.	Due Bombay about.
			1914	
*City of Poona	7467	2nd July	10th July.	24th July
*City of Calcutta	7330	1st Aug.	9th Aug.	23rd Aug
*City of York	7811	14th Aug.	22nd Aug.	5th Sep.
City of Manchester	5551	22nd Aug.	.....	14th. Sep
†City of Marseilles	8800	19th Sep.	26th Sep.	11th. Oct. 5
*City of Glasgow	6529	28th Sep	6th. Oct.	21st Oct
†City of Paris	9232	10th Oct	17th Oct.	31st Oct.
*City of Poona	7467	22nd Oct	30th Oct.	13th Nov.
City of Sparta	5415	30th Oct.	.....	21st Nov.
†City of Calcutta	7620	7th Nov	14th Nov	29th Nov.
*Trafford Hall	5321	17th Nov.	25th Nov	11th Dec.
City of Manchester	5551	5th Dec	.....	28th Dec.
†City of Marseilles.	8800	17th Dec.	24th Dec.	8th Jan.'15

* Calling at Naples.
Calling at Marseilles.
‡ Calling Karachi direct.

FARES.	1st Class Single.	1st Class Return.	2nd Cl Single	ss2nd Clas Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles' ..	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles ..	653	1091	489	809
Liverpool ..	605	957	462	704
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool ..	..	999	..	737

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.
Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.
The A and C Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.
A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.
The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.
Through booking in connection with Nord-deutscher Lloyd and Cunard Lines.
Most of the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."
For passages and full particulars apply to:—Bombay,—Messrs. Ed. Bates and Sons, Agency.

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...	Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....	,, 30,000,000
RESERVE FUND.....	,, 18,550,000

Head Office : YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsien	Liaoyang	Osaka
Changchun	Calcutta	Pekin
Dairen Dalney)	London	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Hankow	Lyons	San Francisco
Harbin	Fengtien	Shanghai
Hongkong	(Mukden)	Tienling
Honoluiu	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Kobe	Newchwang	Tokyo
	New York	Tsingtau.

Los Angeles, Cal. U.S.A.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.
Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road Fort, Bombay.

THE EMPIRE BANK, LIMITED.

17-19, GREEN STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL Rs. 50,00,000.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. p. a. on minimum daily balances of Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS for 12 months at 4 per cent. p. a.
SAVINGS BANK deposits at 4 per cent. p. a.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS granted on approved security.
SECURITIES AND STOCKS Received for safe custody and dividends and interest thereon collected. Also bought and sold for constituents at market rates.
All kinds of Banking business transacted. Further particulars on application.

HEREDIA & Co.,
Agents.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

INTEND to DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.
Steamer. Tons. Sailing Date. Time. Route.
DWARKA, 1695 Th. 12th February 9 a.m. †CM
LHASA, 2184, Fri. 13th Feb. *6 a.m. Direct.
LINGA, 2185, Mon. 16th Feb. 11 a.m. †P. D. & C. M.
†Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.
‡Cutch Mandvie.
*Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSRAH.
(Weekly.)

S. S. "DWARKA" 1695 tons, on Thursday, the 12th February, calling at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomerah

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.
(Weekly.)

S. S. "LINDULA," 3358, tons, on Thursday, the 12th February, calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Karachi, Pasni, Charbar, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busrah.

FOR SEYCHELLES EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.
(Fortnightly).

*PALAMCOTTA ...3413 Thursday 19th Feb.
†PURNEA .....3806 ,, 5th Mar.
*PUNDUA ..... 3305 ,, 19th Mar.
†PENTAKOTA .....3418 ,, 2nd April.
*Calls at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.
†Calls at Lamoo, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Daresalam, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.
Passengers may book through to Cape Colony ports transhipping at Durban to the steamers of the Union Castle or other Line.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA.
(Direct.)

Frequent sailings with onwards connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits, Settlement Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.
Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Nicol Road near Ballard Pier,
Bombay.
11th February, 1914.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

The following sailings have now been arranged:—

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leave Bombay
ELYSIA	6368	J. A. Coverley	25th Feb. 1914
MASSILIA ...	5091	J. Thomson	13th Mar. ,,
OLYMPIA ...	5124	J. Kinnaird	25th ,, ,,
CIRCASSIA...	6722	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	7th Apl. ,,
SCINDIA	5106	Wm. Kelso	21st ,, ,,
CASTALIA ...	6388	G. Mitchell	1st May ,,
ELYSIA	6368	J. A. Coverley	23rd ,, ,,

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413	627
Bombay to Port Said	446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	578	924
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	655	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	605	957
Bombay to New York	841	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fares from Suez	446	

All return tickets are available for 2 years.
Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.
Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.
All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.
Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.
The advertised rates to Europe include free passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.
Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.
For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

FELICE CORNAGLIA,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

Caters for large and small parties in his usual recherche style.

ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION
83-85, Medows Street, } BOMBAY.
7, Esplanade Road, }
ARSENAL ROAD, POONA.

Telegrams: "Cornaglia." Telephone No. 24

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£1,040,000

Head Office.
26, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.
Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Eliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE.
Payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.
DRAFTS.
Are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.
Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Acting Manager.
Post Box 141.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT, VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 10,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP	Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 5,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS
Transacted, rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.
Oriental Buildings, BOMBAY.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS' BANK LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, APOLLO STREET.
Branches:—
Mumbadevi (Bombay) and Ahmedabad.
Authorised and Subscribed Capital, Rs. 1,00,00,000.
Interest on fixed deposits for 12 months at 5 per cent. p. a. Savings Bank 4 per cent. Current accounts on daily balances 3 per cent. at Bombay.
Rates for short deposits and information regarding terms of any other Banking business to be ascertained on application.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.

THE BURMAH OIL CO., LD.

B. O. C. LAMP OILS.
B. O. C. PETROL.
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS.
AND GREASES.
B. O. C. CANDLES.

Agents:—SHAW WALLACE & Co.,
TAJ BUILDINGS.
Wallace Street, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE NO. 102.

PRISM BINOCULARS

Transcend any of the old fashioned glasses almost as far as the great Yerkes telescope excel the monster glass that Lord Rasse built when he pioneered the field in giant lenses. The primary object of any binocular combination is to obtain a clear image of objects, and a magnification sufficient to enable details to be observed without effort. These necessary conditions are fulfilled in an eminent degree by the Binoculars mentioned in the following list:—

FIELD AND RACE GLASSES.

The "Derby" quite a light and portable prism glass	Rs. 70
The "Marcks Special"	,, 90
The "Lynkop"	,, 105
The "Ultralux"	,, 120
The "Sollux"	,, 138
,, 10 diameter	,, 155
The "Terlux"	,, 140

To those who prefer to cling to the simple old fashioned Glass, we offer a splendid Binocular for Rs. 45.

Above prices are subject to 10% for cash.

MARCKS & Co., LD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

ALL INDIA UNITED INSURANCE Co.
LIMITED.
FIRE

CAPITAL Rs. 50,00,000.

Subscribed. Rs. 25,00,000 Paid up Capital. Rs. 5,00,000. Claims paid about Rs. 2,00,000 both Fire and Life.

Funds Invested in Government Securities.
Necessary security has been deposited with the Government of India under the New Insurance Act.

INFLUENTIAL AND EXPERIENCED AGENTS REQUIRED
Messrs. M. M. SHIRAZEE & SONS, SECRETARIES.

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

(ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.)

Capital Authorised	Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Issued	Rs. 15,00,000
Capital Paid up	Rs. 9,88,153
Reserve Fund (in Govt. Papers)	Rs. 10,00,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.
Branches—
Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkote, and Srinagar.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS OVERDRAFTS, and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected, and discounted.
For other particulars, and rules of business apply to—

SRI RAM, B.A.,
Manager.
89, Apollo Street, Bombay.

NOW OUT.

THE INDIAN SUCCESSION ACT
FOR
Students and Practitioners
BY
PESTONJI L. PARUCK, B.A., LL.B.,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, BOMBAY

Containing all the recent cases decided between 1900–1913 by the High Courts in India and by the Privy Council on the subject. All subjects lucidly explained.

With an Appendix.

Containing the full Text of the Indian Succession Act, the Hindu Wills Act, the Parsi Intestate Succession Act, etc., etc,

Price Rs. 5.

Ramchandra Govind & Son
Booksellers,
Kalbadevi, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS under the above heading are charged.

	Rs.	a.
Per line	0	4
Minimum charge	1	0

CONTRACT RATES for three, six and twelve months can be had on application to THE MANAGER.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE, Economics Law and Banking. The Premier College in India: partronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities. Best Examination results. 80, Esplanade Road. 332

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing? We place the services of thoroughly competent workman at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument is a guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona, Agents for the World-known Blüthner Pianos. 01011

WANTED.

WANTED for a year a few influential gentlemen as representatives on a monthly allowance of Rs. 225 and a few agents on a monthly pay of Rs. 70 to collect capital for a rising tea-Company. Monthly travelling allowance Rs. 50 and Rs. 10 respectively. Non-salaried ordinary agents will get only a commission of annas six per each share sold. For particulars apply to the Managing Agents The INDIAN TEA & COMMERCE Ld., Karimganj, District Sylhet. 1510

LOCUM TENENS.—WANTED for a colliery district the services of a pure European Medical Officer, with home qualifications, for a period of 8 months from 1st March, 1914.—Apply with full particulars of qualifications and salary required to the SECRETARY, Indian Mining Association, Post Box No. 280, Calcutta. 01093

WANTED, steady reliable Eurasian girl for child of seven, comfortable home in hills, small wages.—Apply CHAPLAIN, Nowgong, Central India. 01097

WANTED an inexpensive Governess Cart or small Tonga with Harness in good condition for a pony of 12 hands. —G. GARDNER BROWN, Indore, C. I. 01100

WANTED a smart Short-hand TYPIST. Must be fast, accurate and able to read all sorts of manuscripts. No others need apply to Box No 513, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 01055

WANTED at once a certificated TEACHER, Church of England communicant member, for Standard II in Bombay Education Society's Girls' High School, Byculla. Salary Rs. 40 per mensem with free board and lodging. Testimonials to be sent to THE HONY. SECRETARY. 01080

WANTED—Principal's Office Assistant and Librarian; must be Christian and have knowledge of English, accounts, typewriting, and stenography. Rs. 40-5-60.—Apply PRINCIPAL, Mission College, Indore. 01060

WANTED at once a certificated Teacher, Church of England communicant member, for Standard II in Bombay Education Society's Girls' High School, Byculla. Salary Rs. 40 per mensem with free board and lodging.—Testimonials to be sent to the HONY. SECRETARY. 01099

WANTED FEMALE SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON for Khandwa Main Dispensary from April 1st.

Salary Rs. 50—5—60 plus Rs. 10 house rent until the quarters are ready. Apply to

CAPTAIN W. TARR, I.M.S.,
Civil Surgeon,
01077 Khandwa, Central Provinces.

WANTED a graduate of Allahabad University or F. A. trained, for 2nd Mastership, District Board School, Lalitpur. Preference will be given to one who has had experience in teaching the upper middle section of a High School. Pay Rs. 50 rising to 60 in 2 years. Applications which will be received up to 15-2-14, to be addressed to CHAIRMAN, Sub-Divisional Committee, Distract Board, Lalitpur. 01063

WANTED for the Porbandar State P. W. D., an ASSISTANT ENGINEER. He must have practical experience in Road Works, Buildings, Irrigation, etc. Salary from Rs. 100 to Rs. 150 according to qualifications, including travelling allowance.

CLEMENT M. SYKES, A.M.I.C.E.,
01088 State Engineer, Porbandar.

WANTED AMBITIOUS MEN

Desirous of qualifying themselves for good positions to read this carefully, as vacancies are constantly occurring for men in all professions.

We can prepare you in your own home, privately, in your spare time, at a reasonable cost, to obtain a well-paid position, improve your present, position, or increase your salary. You need not leave your present employment. Over 120 Courses taught in the following professions and trades:—

Accountancy	Engineering in all branches
Advertising	Salesmanship
Agricultural	Poultry Farming
Analytical Chemistry	Mining
Applied Art	Dairy Farming
Business Training	

Mention profession in which you are interested and write for free prospectus to:—

THE REGISTRAR
International Correspondence Schools
Dept. A/E2.
11, Hummum Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

WANTED.

WANTED—4 men who have passed the Sub-Overseer's examination for the posts of Local Fund Sub-Overseers in the Satara District. Pay Rs. 30 rising by increments and travelling allowance Rs. 15 per month. Posts pensionable. Candidates desiring to accept the post to apply within the 20th of February 1914 and be present in the Hazari bunglow at Satara on the 24th February 1914. Will not be appointed without being seen personally.

N. C. PETHE,
1523 Huzur Deputy Collector, Satara.

WANTED:—A. L. M. and S. to be CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER for the Jamkhandi State for one year. Apply to the Undersigned with certificates of character and efficiency before 1st March, 1914. The salary would be settled according to merits.

STATE KARBHARI,
Jamkhandi.
Jamkhandi, 3rd February, 1914.
01094

WANTED—SUPERINTENDENT of Technical Section, Chief Engineer's Office, Hyderabad. Applicants must be well up in theory and must have varied practical experience. Salary O. S. Rs. 400—20—500. Apply with copies only of testimonials (which will not be returned) to

A. T. MACKENZIE,
Chief Engineer,
P. W. Department Hyderabad (Deccan). 01069

WANTED a CHIEF OFFICER for the City Municipality of Broach. Salary Rs. 250—10—300 plus Rs. 20 as Horse allowance.

Security bond required for Rs. 3,000.

Appointment will be on probation for six months. Applicants must possess the degree of L.C.E., or other similar Engineering qualification. Apply before 25th February, 1914, stating age, caste, residence, experience and qualifications, with copies of testimonials, to

THE PRESIDENT,
Broach City Municipality,
Municipal Office, Broach, 7th Feb., 1914. 01096

WANTED from 1st March, to the end of the year, a Teacher for Class VI, Elementary School Certificate Examination Class. Must have passed Senior Cambridge, Matriculation or High School Examination. Preference will be given to one who holds a Teacher's Certificate. Church of England. Salary Rs. 70 with board and lodging and Rs. 10 if capable of teaching Singing.—Apply with copies of testimonials, and stating age and experience, to—

THE HONORARY SECRETARY.
01098 Calcutta Free School.

WANTED a SECOND CLERK for the Civil Station Sub-Committee's office on a salary of Rs. 40 per monsem, rising to Rs. 50 by annual increment of Rs. 2. Applicant with previous experience of Municipal accounts will be given preference.

Apply with copies of testimonials to the undersigned up to the 28th of February, 1914.

H. C. BAINES,
Secretary, Civil Station Sub-Committee,
Nagpur.
Nagpur, dated the 4th February, 1914 01080

WANTED—Vacancies for two trained Forest Rangers on Rs. 90 and Rs. 70 respectively with Re. 1 per diem Travelling Allowance in the Poonch State Forest Service. Applicants for the above should send their certificates etc., to the Chief Forest Officer, Poonch, before the 15th March, 1914. The certificates should include (a) age, (b) character from present and previous employers, (c) educational and Forest training certificates, (d) medical certificate of fitness for work in hill forests.

CONSERVATOR OF FORESTS,
01091 Kashmir.

WANTED a SECOND SANITARY INSPECTOR for the Jubbulpore Municipal Committee, on a salary of Rs. 40 rising to Rs. 80 by an annual increment of Rs. 5, on approved service. The service is pensionable. Preference will be given to a candidate who has passed the Sanitary Surveyor's Examination.

Applications showing age, Educational qualifications and the present occupation will be received by the undersigned upto 25th February, 1914.

G. B. OKA,
Secretary, Municipal Committee,
Jubbulpore, the 6th February, 1914. 01095

WANTED.—APPLICATIONS are invited from fully qualified Engineers, for the position of General Manager to the Lahore Electric Supply Company, Limited. The selected candidate must preferably have had similar experience and an English training. He would, in the first instance be required to sign an agreement for 5 years certain and would receive a remuneration of Rs. 650 p. m. rising by equal annual increments to a maximum of Rs. 850 p. m. In addition he would be entitled to a good Motor Car for conveyance with a fixed allowance of Rs. 60 per mensem for upkeep. Light and Coal.

Applications will be received by the undersigned up to the 15th of February 1914.

G. R. DRUMMOND,
M.I.E.E., M.I.M.E.,
Consulting Engineer,
Lahore Electric Supply Co., Ltd., Lahore.
01057.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—1 DURKOPP CAR, 14-16 H. P. 4 Cyl. open torpedo body. Newly painted and new-hood. Complete with head, side, tail lamps, and accessories. Good for either hirer or private use. Can be seen at the UNIVERSAL ENGINEERING Co., Automobile and Electrical Engineer. 1478 14, Hummum St., Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE.

LATEST MODEL OVERLAND MOTOR CARS—We can OFFER balance of stock at very low prices to clear 25-30 h.-p. 4 cylinder, quick detachable rims, fully equipped, silent running, economical upkeep, going at bargain prices. Only a limited number, apply immediately:—

AMERICAN AUTOMOBILE COMPANY,
35, Medows Street,
1508 Bombay.

FOR SALE—PREMIER MOTOR-BICYCLE 3½ H. P. 3 Speed used 4 months. Apply Dr. GIMI.
Tottee Terrace, Grant Road. 1523

FOR SALE—BELSIZE CAR, 14-16 H.P. 1910 model. Complete with windscreen, headlight, 2 side and tail lamps, stepney, tools, speedometer etc. In good running order, recently repainted. Price Rs. 2,500. Open to offers.—Apply to Major JAMES, 1st Asst. to Resident Kashmir, Sialkot. 01078

FOR SALE—6 H.P. 3 speed Sunbeam Bicycle bought August, 1913, (1914 model), ridden 1,000 miles, practically new Spare outer tyre (new), speedometer, all accessories. Sold owing to bad roads, Rs. 1,050.

CAPT. STEBBING,
01070 Artillery Mess, Deesa.

HOUSE, BAZAAR and DHOBIE ACCOUNT BOOK, *sixth edition revised* for 12 months with Servants Diary, Wages Table, Household Hints, Cookery Notes and Will Form by *Gerald L. Chard*, price Re. 1-8 from No. 5 Dept., Army Navy Stores Fort, and The Bombay Tract and Book Society, Dhobie Talao, Bombay. 01027

RACING PONIES FOR SALE.—Owner Going Home.

MAORI KING, Bl. Aus. G. 14-1. 3 years. Rs. 5,000.

2. BRIGHT METAL, Br. Aus. G. 8 years Rs. 1,200.

3. COUNCILLOR Br. Aus. G. 9 years, Rs. 1,500.

4. PRINCE CHARLIE, Ch. A. H. 8 years, Rs. 1,200.

No. 1 is the fastest 14-1 racing pony outside Calcutta, also a 1st class polo pony, played in many tournaments and has never been beaten in the Show Ring, winner of 12 1st prizes.

No. 2 well-known steeplechase horse. Winner of a 3-mile chase Rawal Pindi 1913, carrying 12st. 7lbs. Should make a good charger.

No. 3 well-known steeplechase horse and trained cavalry horse, winner of the Lucknow Military Chase, this month and other races. A very good looking horse.

No. 4 winner of the Army Cup and Great Oudh Handicap. Also a good light weight polo pony.

All the above are believed sound. No offers.

Apply up to 15th of February to G. O. THOMAS, R. W. F., Quetta; after this date to Mr. A. BEEDHAM, Trainer, Bareilly, (where the horses will be). 01092

TOURNAMENT AND RACING PONY FOR SALE—Ch. Arab Geld DABCHICK, 8 years, 14½ up to 12st. 7. Played in many tournaments, I.P.A.C. Winner of two races and two gymkhana races 1 mile to 3 furlongs. Good chance for the Army Cup. Any trial or examination, believed sound, 1st light-weight Arab and C. B. class, Secunderabad Horse Sohw 1914. Rs. 3,000. Offers considered. Property of Captain Harris, R. H. A.—Apply to CAPTAIN GOODERIDGE, A.V.C., Trimulgherry, Deccan. 01084

8-10 H. P. Twin Cylinder Humber Motor Car, 2 seater, early 1910 Model, Bosch Magneto, 5 Wire Wheels, Rushmore Head Lights and two oil side lamps. All fittings nickel plated. Complete with hood, screen, pump, jack, tools, &c. Recently overhauled and painted dark green. Can be seen and tried at Jhansi. Available at end of February. Sold as owner is going on leave. Price Rs. 1,750 or near offer.—Apply Captain B. BURGESS, R.E., Jhansi. 01081

16-20 H. P., 4 cyl. NAPIER, complete with all Accessories and in thoroughly good condition. Price Rs. 5,000. For full particulars apply to G. NEW, Chauffeur to Lord Islington, Watson's Hotel, Bombay. 01091

TO BE LET:

FROM 1st April Bungalow "SIAMAK" at 33 Souter Street, Club Road. Open on all sides, having big hall, dining and 6 rooms with 5 baths, large kitchen, pantry, and stabling. Apply Mr. DAVAR on the spot. 1519

TO LET—GROUND FLOOR of a bungalow at Club Road Byculla large and cool with garden and stabling accommodation for a carriage and horse. Electric lights and fans. Will be vacant from 1st February. Apply to Box No. 505, "Bombay Chronicle." 01025

TO BE LET:—A nice small House, in two parts Lower Colaba, Guncarriage Street, newly painted airy, well-ventilated, open on all sides most suitably to Christian families, RENT Rs. 20—22.

Apply HARDA & CO.,
House and Estate Agents,
59, Esplanade Road, Fort.
Tel. No. 1744. 1518

TO LET—A few FLATS in Grant Building and Kamal Mansions, Arthur Bander, Colaba, one of the few coolest and healthiest places in Bombay. Very few buildings in Bombay can boast of commanding such a magnificent view of the harbour and the locality as Kamal Mansion does. Kamal Mansions are fitted with electric installation, modern sanitary, spacious kitchen, etc. Flats are most spacious and airy. A most comfortable place for Europeans but also very suitable for Parsi families living in European style. Inspection solicited. Every consideration shown, and no agreement for fixed period demanded. Rent very moderate. Grant Buildings Rs. 45 to Rs. 75; Kamal Mansions Rs. 60 to Rs. 90 exclusive of electric charges. Apply MANAGER P. B. SIRCAR, 3rd Entrance, Top floor, Kamal Mansion 1497

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED will hold an AUCTION SALE of TEAK TIMBER estimated at 32,000 cft. at the Kodibag Depot, near Karwar, on the 26th February, 1914.

A. C. HILEY,
Divisional Forest Officer,
W. D., Kanara.
Karwar, 30th January 1914. 01089

SALE NOTICE.

UNDERSIGNED will hold an AUCTION SALE of SANDALWOOD at Khanapur (M. & S. M. Railway) at 12 mid-day on 19th February, 1914.

Any information required can be obtained from the Undersigned.

E. M. HODGSON,
Divisional Forest Officer,
Belgaum.
Belgaum, 29th January, 1914. 01090

AKYAB MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS, with copies of testimonials, will be received by THE PRESIDENT, Akyab Municipality, up to the 28th February, 1914, for the appointment of SECRETARY to the Akyab Municipality. The salary of the appointment is Rs. 300 rising by annual increments of Rs. 20 to Rs. 400 per mensem.

The successful candidate must be qualified under the Clerkship Rules and will be required to contribute to the Provident Fund.

Preference will be given to candidates who have experience of the duties of a Secretary of a Municipality in Burma.

E. F. BAUM,
President,
Akyab Municipality.
Akyab, the 26th January, 1914. 01088

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S s.s. "SEMIRAMIS" from TRIESTE and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of the arrival of the Steamer, and requested to take IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their GOODS, landed at the Victoria Dock Shed No. 15.

The Company's SURVEYOR, Captain METCALFE, will attend every morning to survey damages.

APPLICATIONS for SURVEYS must reach the undersigned, in time, so that the SURVEY can take place latest in the MORNING of the SEVENTH DAY.

ALL CLAIMS for shortages and damages must be sent in within ONE MONTH of the Steamer's arrival, or they WILL NOT BE PAID.

W. DENSO,
1525 Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. N. Co.

NOTICE.

Re Estate of Shaikh Abdul Rehman bin Abdul Aziz Ebrahim. An Insolvent.

NOTICE is hereby given that offers are invited by Mr. R. D. Sethna the Official Assignee and the Assignee of the Estate and effects of the above-named Insolvent for the purchase by private treaty, of the valuable immoveable property in Meadows Street, Fort known as "Dady Buildings" belonging to the estate of the abovenamed Insolvent, short particulars whereof are given below.

Offers must be made in writing and addressed to Mr. R. D. Sethna at his Office in the High Court.

An abstract of title and a draft of the agreement for sale containing the conditions upon which the property will be sold may be inspected at the office of Mr. Sethna in the High Court of his Solicitors Messrs. Craigie Blunt and Caroe at Standard Building Hornby Road at any time during office hours on any day after the 4th instant.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All those pieces or parcels of land or ground of quit and Ground Rent Tenure containing by admeasurement in the aggregate four thousand eight hundred and forty two square yards or thereabouts situate lying and being at Forbes Street on the North side thereof and at Meadows Street on the East side thereof within the Fort and registration subdistrict of Bombay with the messuage tenements godowns and buildings standing thereon and known as "Dady Buildings" and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the East by the property now or lately belonging to the estate of the late Dowager Lady Jamsetji Jijibhoy on or towards the West by Meadows Street on or towards the South by Forbes Street and on or towards the North partly by the British Hotel Lane and partly by the property of the late Dowager Jamsetji Jijibhoy.

Dated this 3rd day of February 1914.

CRAIGIE BLUNT AND CAROE,
Solicitors for Mr. R. D. Sethna,
1462 Official Assignee.

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA, RAILWAY.

DAILY EXPRESS BETWEEN BOMBAY, DELHI, FEROZEPORE, LAHORE, RAWALPINDI AND PESHAWAR.

Down Northern Express.	Stations.		Up. Northern Express.
H.M.			H.M.
21. 0 Dep.	Bombay (Colaba)	Arr.	8.50
20.37 Arr.	Mattra ,,	Dep.	8.45
23.20 ,,	Delhi ,,	,,	6. 0
5.48 ,,	Bhatinda ..	,,	23.43
7.21 ,,	Ferozepore Cantt. ..	,,	22.9
8.56 ,,	Lahore Cantt. West .	,,	20.22
11.17 ,,	Wazirabad ..	,,	17.50
13.30 ,,	Sialkote (change at Wazirabad)	,,	15.51
12.47 ,,	Jhelum ..	,,	16.13
15.50 ,,	Rawaspindi ..	,,	13.32
19.10 ,,	Nowshera ..	,,	9.47
20.13 ,,	Peshawar Cantt. ..	,,	8.48

A 1st and 2nd class carriage runs throug on this train between Bombay and Ambala via Saharanpur to the followingtimings:—

Down Northern Express. 1.2.3. H.M.	Stations.		Up Northern Express. 1.2.3. H.M.
21.00 Dep.	Bombay (Colaba)	.. Arr.	8.50
23.50 ,,	Delhi	.. ,,	4.35
1.23 Arr.	Meerut Cantt.	.. Dep.	2.11
3.27 ,,	Saharanpur ..	.. ,,	23. 5
5.10 ,,	Ambalia Cantt	.. ,,	21. 8

DAILY MAIL AND FAST PASSENGER TRAIN BETWEEN BOMBAY AND KATHIAWAR via VIRAMGAM.

Down Gujarat Fast Mail Passenger. 1.2.3.	Stations.		Up Fast Gujarat Passenger. Mail. 1.2.3.	1.2.3.
21.30	21.45 Dep.	Bombay (Colaba)	Arr.	6.55 7.45
21.55	22.14 ,,	Grant Road ..	,,	6.16 7.21
5.11	7. 5 Arr.	Baroda	Dep.	21. 0 23.45
7.40	10.20 Arr.	Ahmedabad ..	,,	17.35 21.20
9.40	12.35 ,,	Viramgam (change for Kathiawar).	,,	15.20 19.15

THE FAST PASSENGER TRAINS CONNECT AT BARODA WITH THROUGH TRAINS FOR AND FROM DELHI, AS FOLLOWS:—

7.40 Dep.	Baroda ..	.. Arr.	20.15
6.55 Arr.	Delhi ..	.. Dep.	21.20

Note.—For timings of Up trains read from bottom to top of column.

FREDERICK W. HANSON.
262 General Traffic Manager.

NOTICES.

THE CITY OF BOMBAY BUILDINGS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO DEBENTURE HOLDERS OF THE ABOVENAMED COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given that Messrs. Little and Co., will ON and AFTER FRIDAY, the 13th of FEBRUARY, 1914, pay to the Debenture Holders of the City of Bombay Buildings Company, Limited, at their Office Old Secretariat Apollo Street the Principal sum with all interest thereon that may be due upto the date of payment. Interest will cease on the amount of the Debentures from the 18th day of February, 1914.

ARDESHIR RUSTOMJI BILIMORIA,
1527 Secretary.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

IN INSOLVENCY.

No. 587 of 1913.

Re JETHNA DESAI Gadhia of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant residing at Bhandari Street, Mandvi, till lately carrying on business as a jeweller in partnership with Virji Keshowji Balani in the name and style of Mehta & Co. and thereafter in partnership with Hirachand Nemchand in the same name and style and now un-employed, an insolvent.

NOTICE is hereby given that the above-named insolvent has applied to the Court for his discharge and that the Court has fixed the 15th April 1914 at 11-30 o'clock in the forenoon for hearing the application.

Dated this 4th day of February, 1914.

R. B. PATEL,
Chief Clerk.
Chief Clerk's Office, High Court,
Fort, Bombay, the 10th February 1914. 1529

THE HINDUSTAN TEA & FISHERY LIMITED.

(Registered under the Indian Companies' Act).

Capital—Rs. 2,00,000.

DIVIDED into 20,000 shares of Rs. 10 each payable in five instalments at an interval of two months.

DIRECTORS—The Hon'ble Mr. Ramani Mohon Das, Tea Planter and Zeminder, Karimganj. Babu Kasi Nath Das, Late Superintendent, Bidyanagar and Channighat Tea Gardens, Director, All India Tea and Trading Co. Babu Debendra Nath Data. Manager, Kalinagar T. E.

GARDEN—Started on about 4,000 acres of land between Latu and Langai stations on the A. B. Rly. Purchase of running tea concern in the Sylhet District, yielding annual profits of Rs. 15,000 is also being arranged.

FISHERY—Half a dozen big tanks near Itakhola station on the A. B. Rly. arranged. Further tanks and bheels are being taken up Large number of shares already subscribed. For shares and other particulars please apply to:—

THE NATIONAL TRADING SYNDICATE,
Karimganj, Sylhet.

RELIABLE AND RESPECTABLE SHARE SELLING AGENTS ARE WANTED ON LIBERAL COMMISSION. 1512

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for the Letters of Administration of the Property and Credits of HASSONALI ESSOOFALI late of Bombay Bohra Mahomedan a shop Assistant .....Deceased.

ESSOOFALI JIVABHOY father of the Said Deceased .....Petitioner.

ALL persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir Basil Scott, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Fifth day of February in the year of our Lord One Thousand nine Hundred and Fourteen and in the fourth year of our reign.

(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

(Sd.) P. B. MALBARI,

The 5th day of February, 1914.

Messrs. JAMSEDJI RUSTOMJI, & DEVIDAS,
1528 Petitioner's Attorneys.

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO..

No. 22, APOLLO ST. FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF SILVER CRADLE AND SILVER UTENSILS AND ORNAMENTS.

Suit No. 176 of 1913.

Shriman Goswami Shri 108 Shri Govardhanlalji Girdhariji Maharaj
vs.
Kanji Mowji Durivedi and others.

Under instructions from Messrs. Gulabchand Motichand Damania and Girdharlal Harilal Mehta, the joint Receivers appointed in the above suit and in pursuance of the Decree in that suit, dated 30th September, 1913, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 11th instant, sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, No. 22, Apollo Street, Fort, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), the following:—

One large elegant silver cradle and a large lot of silver utensils and silver ornaments, consisting of silver dishes, lotas, kunjas, silver cups, spoons and tea spoons, wadkas, and wadkis, singasan, silver sanklas, silver kandora, and hansalis, gajra, bajoobands, pochis, toe rings, berkis, metal watch, one dagger, etc., etc.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale, and delivery must be taken upon payment of the balance within three days from the date of sale.

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & Co., (Contd.)

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT KAMATIPURA 8TH LANE.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 11th instant, sell by Public Auction, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.). on the premises, by order of the mortgagees Messrs. Tulkaji Khoobaji and Co.; and on account and risk of the mortgagor Tyabally Mahomedally Lokerghat, the following property:—

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground of quit and ground rent tenure in the City of Bombay, situate on the southern side of Kamatipura 8th Lane, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house, standing thereon, containing by admeasurement of 199 square yards, situate within the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 4137, New No. 10721, Old Survey No. 3695 and New Survey No. 6317, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under E. Ward Nos. 1751 and 1620, Street Nos. 98-100-97, and bounded on or towards the East by the property of Khuma Manoji, on or towards the West by the property of Rajuma Kamati, on or towards the North by the Kamatipura 8th Lane, and on or towards the South by Kamatipura 7th Street.

Title deeds relating to the property are open for inspection.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE PEARLS, DIAMOND, RUBY, AND EMERALD JEWELLERY.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Official Liquidator of the Credit Bank, Ld., in liquidation, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on MONDAY, the 16th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms.

1 valuable diamond emerald necklace and a packet, containing very valuable 8 white diamonds.

2 valuable small pearls and diamond necklace.

1 pair large diamond bootees (earrings).

1 pair diamond Bracelets.

1 diamond and ruby necklace.

2 packets containing 17 and 6 large white Jeewan pearls.

1 pair diamond bootee (earrings).

One large emerald and 6 diamond rings, two large ruby and diamond rings, one emerald and diamond ring, 3 packets containing large ruby, emerald and diamond.

The above will be on view three days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT BAZAR GATE STREET.

Suit No. 882 of 1908.

The Advocate-General of Bombay having his Office in the High Court Buildings, Fort, Bombay, at the relation of 1. Dewji Trikamdas Thakhar; 2. Liladhar Hariram; and 3. Shivdas Champsey, all three of Bombay Lohna Hindu Inhabitants, residing at Mandvi Bunder without the Fort of Bombay ... Plaintiff.
vs.

1. Fardunji Ardesir Cursetji Fardunji of Bombay Parsi Inhabitant residing at Hornby Road .....
2. Nanu Narayan Kothare of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant residing at Palav Road .....
3. Pragji Surji .....
4. Devkaram Parpia .....
5. Rattansey Kanji ..... and
6. Jethabhai Raghovji ..... Defendants.

Under instructions from Messrs. Captain and Vaidya as attorneys for Mr. Fardunji Ardesir Cursetji Fardunji, Rao Bahadur Keshowji Nathoo Sailor, Mr. Dewkaram Parpia and Mr. Joshi Jethabhai Raghowji, the present Trustees of the estate of the late Parpia Pradhan deceased the subject matter of the above suit and pursuant to the direction in that behalf contained in the Decree and Decretal Order of reference passed in the above suit, dated the 3rd day of February, 1913, Messrs. BENNETT and Company, Auctioneers, will, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of February, 1914, at the hour of 4-30 p.m., put up for sale by public auction on the premises the undermentioned immoveable property forming part of the said estate.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground with the messuage, tenements, or dwelling house standing and being thereon situate lying and being at Bazar Gate Street within the Fort walls of Bombay and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East side thereof by the house of Vallabhadas Vassonji and Mussa Mapla, on or towards the West side thereof by the Bazar Gate Street, on or towards the North side thereof by the house of late Ramjee Chitoor, on or towards the South side thereof by the house of Andiaroo Mancherjee Bomanji and which said ground contains by admeasurement three hundred and thirty-eight and eight-ninths square yards or thereabouts be the same little more or less and is entered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue for Pension and quit and ground rent under Old Nos. 83 and 677, New Nos. 5862 and 731 and Old Survey No. 158, New Survey No. 8600 and which said house and premises are entered in the books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 2150 and Street Nos. 265 and 273.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made to the undersigned or to Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, Attorneys for the said Trustees at their office at Old Agra Bank Building No. 25, Esplanade Road, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY SITUATED AT JAMBUL KADI.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will, on THURSDAY, the 26th day of February, 1914, at 5-30 p.m., (S.T.), sell by public auction, on the premises by order of the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagors Eruchsha Dadabhoy

CONTINUED ON PAGE 3.

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Government of Maharashtra
on 09 April, 2017

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 2.

Karanjia, Bai Gaimai Dadabhoy Karanjia Bai Alamai Dadabhoy Karanjia and Bai Pilamai Dadabhoy Karanjia one of the Administrators and three of the administratices of the late Mr. Dadabhoy Ranjibhoy Karanjia the under mentioned property under the power of sale reserved to the Mortgagees by an Indenture of Mortgage dated the 25th day of September 1907.

All that piece or parcel of land of pension and tax tenure containing by admeasuremeont 729 square yards or thereabouts and registered of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 487 New No. 2473 Old Survey No. 4/1214 and New Survey No. 2/6 together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of ombay under C. Ward Nos. 2452 to 2457 and Street Nos. 1. 2, 3, 4, 5, and 7 and all which premises are situate at and on the South side of Jambul Wadi Lane at Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and are bounded on or towards the East by the property of Bai Cooverbai widow of Ardeshir Edulji Chinoy on or towards the West partly by the property of Bomanji Shapurji Chothia and partly by the properties of Dhunjibhoy Framji Billimoria and the said Dadabhoy Ranjibhoy Karanjia on or towards the North by the Jambul Wadi Lane aforesaid and on or towards the South by the house and premises known as Robert Money institution and were formerly in the occupation of the tenants of the said Dadabhoy Ranjibhoy Karanjia deceased and are now in that of the tenants of the said Mortgagors.

For further particulars and Conditions of Sale apply to Messrs. Shroff Dinsha and Dharamsi Attorneys for the Mortgagees at their office at Hornby Road or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY SITUATED AT DHOBI TALAO.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will on Thursday, the 26th day of February, 1914, at 5 P.M., (S.T.), sell by public auction, on the premises by order of the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Mr. Eruchsha Dadabhoy Karaunjia, the undermentioned property under the powder of sale reserved to the Mortgagees by an Indenture of Mortgage dated 3rd day of September 1907.

All piece or parcel of pension and tax land containing by admeasurement 243 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 215 New No. A/1658 Old Survey No. 7 and New Survey No. 8280 together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward Nos. 2035 and 2445 and Street Nos. 12-18 (1) and 3 to 9, and all which premises are situate at and on the West side of Dhobi Talao or Breach Kandy Road at Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, and are bounded on or towards the East by the said Dhobi Talao or Breach Kandy Road, on or towards the west by the land of Jamshedji Naorojee Kapadia on or towards the North partly by a public passage and partly by a passage of of gully to the house of Edulji Shapurji Mehta and on or towards the South by Dhobi Talao 2nd Street, and were formerly in the occupation of the tenants of Jeewanjee Hormusjee Guzdar and are now in that of the tenants of the said Mortgagor.

For further particulars and Conditions of Sale apply to Messrs. Shroff Dinsha and Dharamsi Attorneys for the Mortgagees at their office No. 9 Hornby Road, Fort or to the undersigned.

On SATURDAY, the 14th instant, at 3-30 P.M., (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods.

At 2 P.M. (S.T.).

1 second hand rubber tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.

1 second hand rubber tyred victoria, in good order.

1 second hand glass fronted miniature office brougham.

1 grey arab, aged, quiet in harness.

BENNETT & Co.,

Bombay, 11th February, 1914.

AMUSEMENTS:

IMPERIAL CINEMATOGRAPH

Charni Road.

—TO-NIGHT—

We shall present

For your acceptance

The Magnificent Historical Play:

WHEN THE WORLD WAS YOUNG:

A Tale of the ancient Druids.

Drama in Two Parts.

ALSO

A RIDE TO DANGE .. DRAMA.

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In new Songs and Stories.

A great Pathe-color Drama.

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Saturday 14th February.

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THE BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG

The fiercest battle in the American Civil War.

2,000 TROOPS.

THE ACTUAL GUNS.

NO IMPOSSIBILITIES.

EVERYTHING HISTORICALLY CORRECT.

There will be no 10 o'clock show to-night. owing to the Theatre being occupied by the Bombay A. D. C.

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AT THE

OLYMPIA PICTURE PALACE

High class and artistic Film.

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Honorary Secretary.

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SPECIAL SCENERY, EFFECTS AND DRESSES.

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Large Chorus. Augmented Orchestra.

Scenery specially painted for the production under the kind supervision of Mr. Cecil Burns of the School of Art, and Mr. Dinshaw A. Irani.

Every evening at 9-30 p.m. Sharp.

BOX OFFICE AT MESSRS. S. ROSE & CO.

"NOTICE.—By SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT with the B. B. & C. I. Railway the last DOWN LOCAL TRAIN will leave COLABA at five minutes to one each night of the performance."

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Carmen Sylva's Birthday,

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3 Shows Nightly—7 to 8-15, 8-30 to 9-45, 10 to 11-15.

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A treatise on the causes, Symptoms and the most effective treatment of Diabetes, Hydrocele and Skin Disease, will be given free to readers of this paper. Apply to A. Chatterjee & Co., 103-2, Machua Bazar Road, Calcutta.

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364—6

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Cripples who suffer the dreadful agonies of Rheumatism bid good-bye to their crutches canes and bandages when Cypress Salve comes in. Stiff joints get relaxed, aching muscles get soothed, the miseries of an ailing life flee for ever by the use of Cypress Salve Instant relief and eventual cure guaranteed in all aches and pains by Cypress Salve.

Rub it well into the place where the pain or inflammation is, and you will be surprised to see how speedily you get well. CYPRESS SALVE" is splendid for Headache, bringing absolute relief at the first application and as it cures headaches, so does it cure Neuralgia.

For many years this marvellous remedy has relieved and cured the most difficult cases. It succeeds where others fail Try it to-day, now while it is fresh in your mind.

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After the stress and worry of a busy day at the office take a dose of Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract. It infuses a new strength and energy.

ALL INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Feb. 10.

Except for a little light rain in Assam weather has been dry everywhere. Another disturbance is approaching North-West India. The temperature has again risen in North-east and Central India.

Forecast:—Light rain in Baluchistan and North-east India.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 10th February 1914, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are lightly clouded in the submontane districts and clear elsewhere. Humidity is in defect in the east Punjab. Temperature is normal.

The United Provinces.—Skies are lightly clouded. The air is drier than usual. Temperature has fallen slightly but is still generally in excess during the day.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is nearly normal.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are generally clear. The air is drier than usual. Temperature is in defect at Bhuj, Deesa and Neemuch.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or very lightly clouded. Humidity is in defect. Temperature is generally in excess.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear or very lightly clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average. Temperature is normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Minimum temperature is in excess at some stations.

General Remarks.—Rain has been reported from Jask. Conditions are probably unsettled in the Persian a ea. Skies have become lightly to moderately clouded over the greater part of north-west India and the United Provinces but no rainfall of importance appears to be yet likely in these areas.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a.m. on TUESDAY, the 10th of February 1914.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total 1st Dec. to date.	Rainfall. Variation 1st Dec. to date.
NORTH-AREA—						
Peshawar	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (9th)	70.2	52.8	73	..	8.08	—0.05
Jask	70.1	55.4	84	0.15	1.83	—0.86
Mooltan	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do (	75.1	68.1	62	..	0.68	—1.54
PUNJAB—						
Multan	74.5	46.6	72	..	1.13	0.24
Rawalpindi	66.3	39.6	76	..	4.42	—0.27
Lahore	72.0	42.0	77	..	1.76	—0.12
Sirsa	71.6	44.3	60	..	1.26	0.17
Ambala	74.9	44.1	72	..	1.07	—2.15
Delhi	74.8	51.0	49	..	0.60	—1.26
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	78.8	51.6	51	..	0.09	—1.01
Mainpuri	79.6	50.2	57	..	0.36	—1.58
Jhansi	81.1	55.0	38	..	0.37	—0.84
Cawnpore	80.8	54.9	54	..	0.02	—1.32
Allahabad	85.3	58.5	45	..	0.97	—0.85
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	76.5	49.8	54	..	1.40	0.73
Karachi	77.7	59.0	49	..	0.87	—0.09
Ajmer	69.9	45.2	57	..	2.34	1.42
Jalpore	75.2	48.6	77	..	0.86	—0.09
Kotah	76.2	52.6	34	..	1.03	0.43
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Rhuj	78.1	49.2	52	..	0.03	—0.28
Dwarka	70.9	58.1	55	..	0.00	—0.28
Veraval	83.5	61.9	30	..	0.00	—0.43
Rajkot	82.2	51.6	32	..	0.00	—0.41
Bhavnagar Para	82.9	49.8	44	..	0.00	—0.38
Surat	90.3	56.5	63	..	0.00	—0.28
Ahmedabad	84.5	56.6	29	..	0.00	—0.28
Deesa	78.8	48.4	31	..	0.01	—0.37
Neemuch	73.0	42.8	26	..	0.12	—0.48
Indore	81.1	51.5	39	..	0.20	—0.51
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	84.7	54.3	55	..	0.94	—0.76
Sangor	81.8	55.6	81	..	0.81	—0.86
Hoshangabad	85.1	58.0	34	..	0.77	—0.58
Khandwa	86.6	54.3	40	..	0.00	—0.98
Akola	93.0	56.6	30	..	0.49	—1.02
Amraoti	91.7	66.3	31	..	1.31	—0.21
Nagpur	92.3	61.0	34	..	0.85	—0.88
Chanda	88.1	64.0	62	..	0.37	—1.08
Raipur	90.7	62.6	52	..	1.26	0.21
KONKAN—						
Bombay	84.6	68.5	63	..	..	—0.55
Ratnagiri	85.7	67.1	78	..	..	—0.68
Mormugao	85.5	71.9	95	..	..	—1.27
Karwar	71.5	70.0	93	..	..	—1.92
DECCAN DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	63.1	53.2	40	..	0.08	—0.71
Ahmednagar	65.3	55.2	31	..	0.16	—1.10
Poona	62.6	56.7	74	..	..	—1.12
Sholapur	74.7	66.3	31	..	0.01	—1.47
Bijapur	70.6	65.2	81	..	0.24	—0.97
Belgaum	67.3	57.5	64	..	0.82	—1.10
Aurangabad	71.7	65.1	50	..	0.00	—1.12
Nizamabad (Indor).	69.6	65.0	52	..	0.02	—0.87
Hyderabad	60.8	63.5	59	..	0.00	—1.34
MALABAR COAST AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore	78.9	73.5	78	..	0.93	—2.42
Calicut	1 86.	971.	9 8.6	..	4.67	—1.6
Cochin	00 .5	74.2	74	..	4.60	—4.08
Colombo	88.4	74.2	81	..	27.28	5.38
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	85.3	64.2	90	..	..	—6.36
Bellary	95.2	65.0	62	..	0.04	—2.18
Cuddapah	92.7	60.4	79	..	..	—4.69
Madras	88.1	67.7	83	..	28.73	8.70
Bangalore	88.9	60.2	98	..	0.54	3.29
Coimbatore	91.2	65.2	78	..	4.87	—0.25
Trichinopo	91.4	70.2	80	..	10.44	2.27
Nagapatam	83.3	71.8	72	..	53.35	24.02

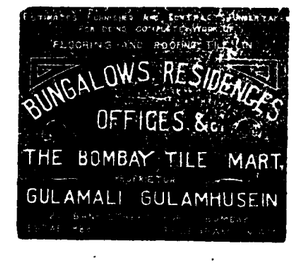
STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 0 deg. F., and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 10th February, was 30.181 inches.

For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer as to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees, according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80° F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid, for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height, to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

When other remedies fail to cure that headache, here's the cure. Stearns' Headache cure, headache gone in a few minutes.



COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

THE MONEY MARKET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 9.

Consols 2½ %	..761.16—3.16
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs	25.17½—½
Rents 3 %	87—¼
Berlin Cheques on London	20.45—½
Bar Silver Spot	26 11.16plus 1.16
Bar Silver 2 months hence	26½plus 1.16
Closing Tone of silver :—Indian Buyers.	
Rupee Paper 3½ %	64½unchgd
Exchange on India 30 d-st. (Bank buying Rate	1.3 29.32unchgd
Discount, Bank of England Rate 3 %	29thultimo
Council Bills—Extra allotments Transfers Madras Rs. 3,00,000	½5.32
Council Bills—Extra allotments Transfers Calcutta Rs. 5,00,000	½5.32
3½ % India Stock (Sterling Loan)	91½unchgd
Discount Bank Bills 3 m-st	17.8—16
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m-st.	17.8plus1-16
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 months	27.8unchgd
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 months	3½unchgd
Bar Gold (per oz.)	77.9
Interest day to day loans	7.8unchgd
Interest 7 day market loans ..	1¼unchgd

AMERICAN MARKETS

NEW YORK, Feb. 9.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	35,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	2,000
Day's Exports to Continent	2,000
Futures at New YorkMarch	12.08—11
Futures at New York May	11.77—7
Declined owing to unfavorable cables and to Long's unloading.	
Spot Cotton at New York	12.55—10
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	12 13.16plus⅛
Tone of Spot Cotton :— Steady.	
Futures at New Orleans March ..	12.32—7
Futures at New Orleans May ..	12.36—6
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) ..	9½unchgd
Demand Bills	..4.85½unchgd
Silver Commercial Bars	57½plus⅛

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 9.

	Bales.
Total Day'sSales on Spec. & for Exp.	12,000
,, Sales of East Indian	1,000
,, Imports	34,000
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Spot :—	
Good business done easier quiet.	
Quiet with a limited enquiry.	
Egyptian F G.F.	6.96—3
	9.35—5
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time) March	12.13—6
May	11.76—8
New York Official noon call March	12.03—16
May	11.71—13
New Orleans 10 a.m. March	12.33—6
May	12.36—6

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	To-day's price.
F.M.	6.55—4
M.A.	6.57—4
A.M.	6.53—4
M.J.	6.53—4
J J	6.49—5
J.A.	6.46—4
A.S.	6.36—4
S.O.	6.23—4
O.N.	6.16—3
N.D.	6.12

MISCELLANEOUS MARKET REPORT.

WHEAT.

LONDON, Feb. 9.

Cho ce Wh te Karach , per 492lbs. C.I.F. May-June ; London Buyers unchanged	37
F.A.Q. Red Karach , per 492lbs. C.I.F. nom nal qu et but steady.	
Afloat for Un ted K ngdom	2,800,000
South Amer can Rozar o Santa Fe—62lbs. no sellers.	
Barletta Russo—62½lbs. no sellers.	
South Austral an Feb.-March ; sellers	35½plus ½
V ctor an Feb.-March ; sellers	35½plus ½
New South Wales Feb.-March ; sellers	35½plus ½

SEEDS

Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore 416lbs. 85 % ex-Sh p nom nal.	
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416lbs. ex-Sh p March Apr l May ; Antwerp done	53½plus ½
Rapeseed, Brown, 416lbs. ex-Sh p March Apr l May ; Dunk rk sellers firm	48½plus ½
L nseed Bombay per 416lbs. ex-Sh p Feb.-March ; Dunk rk sellers firmer	49plus ½
L nseed Calcutta Feb.-March ; London sellers firm	47.6plus 6
L nseed Argent ne (La Plata Feb.-Mar. Antwerp done firmer	43½plus ½
Bombay Cottonseed Feb.-March Hull done firmer (mut lated)	5.15.6

METALS.

Standard Copper G.M.B. unchanged	£65
Copper Braz ers unchanged	£80⅛
Yellow Metal unchanged	6⅞

FREIGHT.

Coals :—Card ff to Bombay Canal nom nal unchanged	9.9

SUGAR.

German granulated Sugar C. & F. Ind a (Double bags) sellers Apr l August unchanged	12.9¾
Hungar an Crystals Sugar C. & F. Ind a March ; nom nal unchanged	11.10½
German Beet-root 88 % sellers Feb.	9.3¾plus ½
German Beet-root 88 % Sellers May	9.6¼plus ½
Steady at full pr ces w thout much do ng.	
E.A.R. & S m lar Crystals C. & F. Ind a sellers March-Julyqu et unchanged	13.4½
Maur t us Crystals C. & F. Calcutta February value unchanged	11.4½
Maur t us Crystals C. & F. Bombay February value dull unchanged	11.3
Raw Java Nos. 16-18 C. & F. Calcutta March ; value unchanged	11.3
Raw Java C. & F. Bombay and Karach March , value unchanged	11.4½
Fine Wh te Java C. & F. Calcutta Mar. value unchanged	12.9
Fne Wh te Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karach March ; value noth ng whatever do ng unchanged	12.10½

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Feb.-March ; done Buyers firm	3.2plus ½

BOMBAY MARKET.

(From our Correspondents.)

BOMBAY, Feb. 10.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE

Packages	Rs.	From	Bank.
22 bundles rupees	44,000	Bahrein	National.
17 packages ,,	34,000	Linga	,,

EXCHANGE.

The Market opened steady with rates practically unchanged. T. T. has been done at 1s. 4d. 1-8, cash to-day. Bills are still scarce.

We quote:—

	s.	d.
BANKS SELLING—		
T. T. ready ..	1	4 3-32 to ⅛
D. D. mail	1	4 1-8
T. T. forward, Mar. ..	1	4 1.16
BANKS BUYING—		
Private D. D. ready ...	1	4 3-16
Credits 3 m-s ready ...	1	4 9-32
,, .. forward, May.	1	4 3-16
,, 6 m-s ready ...	1	4 3-8
Francs 3 m-s ready ..		171½
Marks ,, ,, ...		139½
60 dys Hongkong ...		140
,, ,, Shanghai ...		189½
,, ,, Japan		148

BULLION.

Bar Silver in London was 1/16 higher both for ready and for delivery in two months, the rates being 26 11/16 and 26½ respectively. The local market has remained quiet but steady during the day at our quotations with a small business doing.

We quote :—	Rs.	a.	p.
English bar gold	23	15	3
Australian bar gold	23	14	9
Sovereigns	15	0	0
Silver (cum duty) ready	77	5	0
1st Settlement	77	2	0
3rd Settlement	76	10	0

Exports of Bar Silver from Bombay by Rail on 7th and 8th February 1914.

	Bars	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway	131	149,688
B. B. & C. I. Railway	45	52,148

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The Paper Market dispayed a seasaw state to-day. The Market opened at Rs. 95-13 declined to Rs. 95-12-6 but finally closed at Rs. 95-13-6 for 27th February deliverery. A limited amount of business was done to-day as the operators are in a maze as to what will be the future trend of the Market.

4 per cent. Port Trust Bonds (New Issue) were placed in a lot at Rs. 102-8.

SHARES.

The Cotton Mill Share Market stood steady to-day though fluctuations i. rates were few.

Davids were placed at Rs. 477-8 and Fazulbhai improved to Rs. 447-8.

Colaba were in demand at Rs. 1,485.

Standard declined to Rs. 1,150. Madhaji were quiet at Rs. 1,145.

Currimbhai were quoted at Rs. 225 Finlay declined to Rs. 312-8.

Swadeshi stood at Rs. 1,470.

Bombay Steam Navigation Ordinary shares dropped to Rs. 212-8 c.d.

Bombay Burma Trading shares were placed at Rs. 885 in the morning, subsequ ntly declined to Rs. 877-8 bu closed at Rs. 882-8.

Tata Iron and Steel ordinary shares stood at Rs. 78-12 and Deferred at Rs. 137.

Bombay Electric Tram ordinary shares declined to Rs. 221.

COTTON.

New York advises a further decline of 11 and 7 points in futures and 10 points in Spot, while New Orleans closed 7 and 6 points lower for futures but 1-8 up for Spot. Private cables are bearish, and at present there seems little or no chance of a reaction.

The Local Market opened quiet at Rs.269/70 for good Broach, and settlements were made by export houses during the early part of the day at Rs. 270. Later on the price dropped to Rs. 268. From this point the low prices ruling attracted the attention of speculators, and, with a Liverpool opener better than expected the Market advanced at the close, and good Broach was quoted Rs. 272½ to Rs. 273, while fine Khamgaon Akola March advanced to Rs. 226. Fully good Bengal March closes at Rs. 191. A moderate business has been done. Ready cotton is also rather steadier.

B. C. T. A. QUOTATIONS.

Growths.	Super Fine.	Fine.	Fully Good	Good	Delivery.
M.G. Bengals	192	186	..	..	Ready.
M.G. Bengals	190	187	..	..	Ready.
M.G. Scind-Punjab	198	186	..	..	Ready.
M.G. Khandesh	203	195	..	..	Ready.
M.G. Hingunghat Wardha ..	247	..	..	..	Ready.
M.G. Nagpore, Kamptee	244	..	..	..	Ready
M.G. Yeotmahl	238	..	..	..	Ready.
M.G. Dhamangaum, Pooleaum	234	..	..	..	Ready.
M.G. Akola, Khamgaum "Fair Staple"	224	..	..	..	Ready.
M.G. Amraoti	227	..	..	..	Ready.
M.G. Broach.	272	..	..	..	Mar. 25th.
do.	..	..	..	269	15-25
M.G. Muttia	200	186	..	..	Ready.

LIVERPOOL OPENER.

Opening Tone	Quiet.
Estimated Sales	12,000
Total Imports	47,000
Future delivery prices :—	
Months	
F. M.	6.59 plus 4
M. A.	6.60 ,, 3
A. M.	6.57 ,, 4
M. J.	6.56 ,, 3
J. J.	6.53 ,, 4
J. A.	6.49 ,, 3
A. S.	6.39 ,, 3
S. O.	6.27 ,, 4
O. N.	6.19 ,, 3

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Wheat :—The Market is steady. Quotations :—

	Rs.	a.	p.	
Ready White, Pessi 85 % ...	5	10	6	R. T.
White Pessi 75 %	5	9	6	,,
White Delhi, May	5	14	6	,,

Linseed :—The Market is firm in sympathy with home advices.

	Rs.	a.	p.	
Bold Brown, Ready	7	13	0	R. T.
Bold Brown May	8	13	6	R. T.

Rapeseed :—The Market is steady. Quotations :—

	Rs.	a.	p.	
Brown Cawnpore	7	12	0	R. T.
Yellow Cawnpore	9	0	0	,,
Brown Delhi May	9	0	6	R. T.

Teelseed :—The Market is quiet. Quotations —

	Rs.	a.	p.
85 % Bold White.....	56	0	0
Mughi	52	8	0
Black Kutai	44	8	0

Groundnuts :—The Market is steadier. Quotations :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Bold	48	0	0
Small	47	0	0

Mowraseed :—The Market is quiet but steady. Quotations :—

	Rs.	a.	p.	
Ready	7	14	0	B. T.

Poppyseed :—The Market is dull. Quotations :—

	Rs.	a.	p.	
Ready	9	13	0	B. T.

Castorseed :—The Market is steady. Quotations :—

	Rs.	a.	p.	
Madras ready . ..	..34	8	0	
Guzerat ready . ..	..33	8	0	
April May ...	... 6	14	0	R. T.

RECEIPTS.

The following are the Receipts of Cotton produce and principal Food Grains into Bombay for the 48 hours ending on Saturday at 6 p.m. :—

Cotton	16,858 Bales
Wheat	4,775 Cwts.
Linseed	4,219 ,,
Rape, Rai, etc.	417 ,,
Gingelyseed.....	6,308 ,,
Poppyseed.....	Nil. ,,
Groundnuts.....	7,024 ,,
Castorseed	6,681 ,,
Rice	1,953 ,,
Myrabollams	2,340 ,,
Cottonseed	23,133 ,,
Mowraseed	15 ,,
Gram	882 ,,
Jowar.....	3,035 ,,
Maize	Nil. ,,
Barley	141 ,,

TREASURY BALANCES.

The following were the banances held in cash in the Civil Treasuries of the Government of India and at credit of the Government in the Presidency Banks and their Branches on the last day of :—

January 1912	15,17,96,000
January 1913	24,73,85,000
January 1914	20,88,64,000

SAMUEL MONTAGU'S WEEKLY CIRCULAR.

Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Co., write us as follows under date, January 22nd :—

GOLD.

About £600,000 arrived in the form of bar gold. The shipment to India was £142,000. The Bank of England will probably obtain the bulk of the remainder.

The following amounts were received by the Bank :—

January 15th £165,000 in bar gold.
January 16th £167,000 in bar gold.
January 17th £31,000 in bar gold.
January 20th 37,000 in bar gold.
January 21st £95,000 in bar gold.

No withdrawal took place, the total influx was therefore £495,000 during the week.

About £400,000 has been secured in New York for shipment to Paris.

SILVER.

The market has been languid, transactions being unusually small, but prices have been fairly well maintained.

The incidence of the Chinese New Year contributed to the inaction which characterized the week's operations.

Spot supplies are far from abundant, and, as a consequence, quotations are governed to a large extent by the pressure arising from "bear" covering of contracts as they fall due.

The cash price rose to 26 5/8d. on Saturday, shed 1/16d. on Monday, a further 1/16d. on Tuesday, and a similar fraction to-day.

Forward rates fluctuated still less, and were fixed 3/16d. below those for cash delivery, with the exception of Saturday, when the difference was ¼d.

Corners for delivery are a speciality in Bombay. So much stringency arose during the week that the premium for spot silver rose on the 17th instant to the equivalent of a penny farthing above the Bombay quotation for silver, shipment from London.

This puts into the shade the highest premium commanded recently by cash silver in London, namely, 5/16d., which was effective on the 7th instant.

The P. & O. steamer this week, expected to arrive in time for the February settlement in Bombay, will carry about £150,000.

An Indian Currency Return cabled on the 17th instant shows a decrease in the Note Issue of 85 lakhs, and a decrease of 90 lakhs under the denominations of Rupees and Silver under Coinage .The holdings of the Standard Reserve in India show an increase of 20 lakhs in silver, and a decrease of 65 lakhs in gold.

The stock in Bombay has increased from £55,000 to £150,000. The off-take has fallen from 70 to 55 bars a day.

The holdings of silver in Shanghai by Banks and others consist of £5,380,000 in sycee or currency, and of £180,000 in bars.

No shipment has been made from San Francisco to Hongkong during the week.

The quotations to-day for cash and 2 months delivery are 1/16d. below those fixed a week ago.

Quotations for Bar Silver p. oz. std.
Jan. 16 26 1/2 cash 26 5/16 2 mos.
Jan. 17 26 5/8 cash 26 3/8 2 mos.
Jan. 19 26 9/16 cash 26 3/8 2 mos.
Jan. 20 26 1/2 cash 26 5/16 2 mos.
Jan. 21 26 1/2 cash 26 5/16 2 mos.
Jan. 22 26 7/16 cash 26 1/4 2 mos.
Average for the week 26.521 cash 26,328.
Bank Rate 4 per cent.
Bar Gold p. oz. std. 77/9.
French Gold Coin p. oz. nominal.
German Gold Coin p. oz. nominal.
U. S. A. Gold Coin p. oz. nominal.

Dull headache, brain in a muddle, easily irritated? Take Stearns' Headache Cure; one wafer brings a smile. Easy to carry, easy to take.

CALCUTTA COMMERCIAL NOTES.

THE BANK RATE.

EASIER MONETARY POSITION.

(From Our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 6.

At yesterday's meeting the directors of the Bank of Bengal still repaired from reducing the local bank rate, which has stood at 7 per cent. since November 13, 1913. Whether they are justified in maintaining this high discount rate future events will determine; there is, however, no squeeze in the money market, and as the bazaar has been offering accommodation to banks at 5 per cent., there is evidently a cash surplus beyond trade requirements. The percentage at the Bank of Bengal of cash to liabilities exhibits a retrogression, on the other hand, from the steady improvement noticed a few weeks ago, and it works out to-day at 36.41 as a result of heavy decreases at the head office to the extent of more than fifty-seven lakhs, the previous percentage being 39.02 as against 40.33 the week before. Considerable advances are locked up in the congested stocks of piecegoods which seek in vain an outlet, and jute also, owing to the excessively high prices still ruling, requires more money to finance it than has been the case on any previous occasion. The bank directors may therefore he justified in adhering so tenaciously to the present high rate. The reduction will, nevertheless, when it comes, be generally appreciated. The Bank of Bengal has issued the following memorandum :—

LIABILITIES.

Government Balance at Head Office...	Rs. 7,93,245 decrease.
Government Balance at Branches...	Rs. 2,36,758 decrease.
Other Deposits	10,90,586 increase.
Post Bills	51,078 increase.

ASSETS.

Bank's Investments ...	10,58,405 increase.
Loans	27,53,969 increase.
Account of Credit	17,49,316 increase.
Mercantile Bills	6,06,056 decrease.
Cash at Head Office ...	57,28,538 decrease.
Cash at Branches	3,46,735 increase.

MOTOR TRANSPORT.

Calcutta has now before it for consideration not one transport scheme only, but several. There is a proposal for erecting an overhead ropeway along the Strand Road; Mr. J. Stuart-Curzon, Managing Director of the Greater Omnibus Service Ltd., has promised to provide us with fifty motor lorries by the end of April; the prospectus of the Calcutta Motor Transport Company, a local venture, is issued to-day; Sir T. Salter Payne, ex-Chief Engineer to the Afghan Government, came to the city a few days ago with a feasible and practical suggestion for ousting the pernicious "bile gharri" by railless electric cars, both for goods and for passengers. We are undoubtedly on the eve of momentous reforms in street traffic and when a few motor lorries are brought locally into public service we shall probably soon be wondering why we tolerated so long the existing cumbersome methods of locomotion. We have a committee at present sitting upon the important question of increased port facilities; but it will be idle to attempt to improve our jetty and dock accommodation unless proper means are provided for transporting merchandise from the quayside to its destination without the inconveniences and delays that now occur, and it is for this reason that anyone who comes forward with a tangible proposal is accorded a hearty welcome. That the capital required by the Calcutta Motor Transport Company will be readily obtained is, at any rate, beyond conjecture. There is money in the scheme. Official statistics show that the volume of traffic entering and leaving Calcutta annually amounts to no less than 6,72,84,039 maunds, and that there are 13,892 bullock and buffalo carts now engaged in this transport trade. As the Company's fleet to start with will consist of some 50 lorries and a Renard Road Train, it is obvious that there is considerably more transport than the concern can tackle in its initial stages.

THE INVESTMENT BOOM.

The boom in investments, which fell suddenly on the London Market last week, which had potent influences upon Bombay and Calcutta, was by no means so unexpected as most people seem to imagine. It might, indeed, have been foreseen by anyone conversant with the changed conditions of trade and commerce throughout the world which made themselves apparent at the end of last year. Nor is the event so entirely wholesome, from a commercial point of view, as some writers on economic subjects would have us believe. The event marks the decline of the great trade boom. It corroborates the view expressed in November last, by Mr. Asquith when, at the Lord Mayor's banquet, he predicted the turn of the tide which has now commenced. But the decrease in commercial and industrial activity is not unbeneficial in certain directions, as recent events have clearly indicated. It has brought relief to that great strain upon capital which the trade boom created. Money is being diverted from the channels of industrialism, widened by the inflow of affluent trade for which the last two or three years have been remarkable. Those who cannot profitably employ their money in trade are now investing or lending it upon the Stock Exchange, and this gives a natural impetus to speculation.

The fear of a great European war has disappeared, and with the end of that dread vast sums of hoarded money have come once more into the light of day. The reserves of the great European banks have been greatly increased. The gradual decline in the high-grade bonds of almost all countries which has occurred since 1902 has been suddenly checked. This decline was caused primarily from 1902 to 1908 by the increased production of securities. The ratio of increase of new gold to the stock of old gold has been very small during the last few years and it is not probable that it will increase in the near future unless important new discoveries are made. On the other hand, there has been a great increase in the proportion of new securities issued in the principal markets of the world from 1908 to 1913 as compared with the issues from 1902 to 1907. The unstable political conditions existing in many countries during the past year probably have caused investors to place increased emphasis on political stability. In other words the depression of 1913 in the security markets and the world-wide depression in trade which is already making its influence felt is tending towards a decreased production of securities for new enterprises. These are, I think, the main reasons why there is, at the present moment, an increased demand for the time-tested standard issues with the resultant recovery in their value.

DECLINE IN FREIGHTS.

The first indications of a trade boom or a trade slump are to be discovered in the results achieved by shipping companies. When trade is good there is an immediate increased demand for tonnage, to the accompaniment of enhanced freights. When trade declines the contrary is, of course, the rule. Local shipping freights are now very much easier than they were a few months ago, the quotation for coal cargoes from Calcutta to Bombay being Rs. 5-5 as compared with Rs. 9, the ruling figure at the tag end of last year. The full extent of the drop in freights cannot at present be generally estimated; the fall must, however, be considerable if local quotations can be accepted as an indication, and the effect of depleted profits on the shipping industry will be all the more severely felt because of the juxta-position of the recent boom with the present slump. The fall in freightage from the high level obtained in 1912 began to make itself apparent towards the end of last year, as may be roughly judged from the following estimated homeward rates :—

	1910	1911	1912	1913
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
From Calcutta	19 10	22 3½	20 6	24 6¾
From Bombay	18 1½	19 2½	25 0	21 2½

The figures indicate the approach of the slump which is to-day becoming unmistakably marked, for although the rates for 1913 were, on an average, higher than they were in 1910 and 1911, they are considerably less than the freight charges of 1912; and with the further reductions that are now taking place it is doubtful whether shipowners will be able to adjust their increased cost of working so as to meet the loss of revenue which lessened charges are bound to create. And the prospects of a recovery are, it must be admitted, extremely remote. The fall in outward coal freights for Colombo, from 16s. 6d. to 9s. 3d, is sure to give shipowners a nasty jar.

SUGARCANE CROP OF BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

The following is the final memorandum issued by the Department of Agriculture on the sugarcane crop of the Bombay Presidency, including Sind and Native States, for the season of 1913-14 :—

Note.—On an average of the five years ending 1911-12 the area under sugarcane in the British Territory included in this forecast has represented some 2-8 per cent. of the total area under the crop in British India.

(Estimates up to 20th January.)

Area.—The total reported and estimated area under the crop stands as under :—

	British Districts. Acres.	Native States. Acres.
Presidency proper ...	59,500	30,550
Sind	3,350	...
	62,850	30,550

Total 93,400 acres;
17-8 per cent. over the area of last year; and
1-8 per cent. over the average of the preceding five years.

Except in Nasik and Sholapur, where the area under sugarcane slightly fell below last year owing to deficiency of water-supply at sowing time, and in Kanara, where the same result was brought about owing to anticipated damage by wild animals, the increase in the principal sugarcane-growing tracts is general and is due to extended cultivation under the Godavri Canals in the Ahmednagar District and to better water-supply elsewhere. In Sind the decline is attributed to floods at the time of sowing.

Season.—The crop has generally done well in Gujarat and Konkan. It has also done well in the Deccan except in Sholapur and eastern parts of Poona and Satara where the area under well irrigation has suffered to some extent through deficiency of water-supply. The Karnatak crop is mainly in good condition. The crop in Sind is reported to be fairly good.

Outturn.—In Gujarat the crop is estimated to yield between 75 to 90 per cent. of the normal in the North and 90 to 100 per cent. of it in the South. In the Deccan it ranges between 60 to 75 per cent. of the normal in Sholapur and east of Poona and Satara; elsewhere it is estimated between 85 to 100 per cent. of it. In the Karnatak the crop is reported at full average in Belgaum and west of Dharwar; elsewhere between 60 to 75 per cent. of it. The Konkon crop varies between 66 to 100 per cent. The Sind crop is about two-thirds of the normal.

The total estimated outturn is as under :—

	British Districts. Tons.	Native States. Tons.
Presidency proper	157,900	71,150
Sind	4,250	...
	162,150	71,150

Total 233,300 tons;
29.3 per cent. over last year's outturn;
4.5 per cent. over the average of the preceding five years.

The crop is usually a twelve month one and its harvest commences from the middle of November to the end of March and sometimes extends to the end of May.

When you go visiting—don't have a headache, and be out of sorts. Carry Stearns' Headache Cure, make your stay pleasant. Headache relieved immediately.

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GUARANTEE.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

February 10th.

S.S. Ula	Oliver	Rangoon Feb. 1
S.S. City of Bombay	Leary	Liverpool Jan. 15
S.S. Oolobaria	Sparrow	Calcutta Jan. 29
S.S. Picton	Jones	Port Said Jan. 26

DEPARTURES.

February 10th.

S.S. City ofBirmingham	Haughton	Karachi
S.S. Habsburg	Huber	Trieste etc.
S.S. Kathenturm	Fretvarit	Hamburg via Karach
S.S. Ferrara	Feathers	Abadan
S.S. Port Said	Muzis	Genoa etc.
S.S. Lawoe	Wheeler	Jeddah via Karachi
S.S. Bregenz	Chersick	Trieste etc.
S.S. Elswick House	Smith	Hamburg
S.S. Bullmouth	Hill	Karachi
S.S. Baron Ardrossan	Reid	Bunburg
S.S. Nordfarer	Olsen	Calcutta

The following vessels began to load on Tuesday.

Steamer	Patiala	for Port Said (for order)
,,	Ariosto	for Hull etc.
,,	Semiramis	for Trieste etc.
,,	Picton	for Antwerp etc.
,,	Cairn Gowan	for Marseilles etc.

S. S. Ula :—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Ula, 3,426 tons, Captain A. E. Oliver, arrived in harbour on Tuesday from Rangoon, which port she had left on February 1, with a general cargo.

S. S. City of Bombay :—The City Line steamer City of Bombay, 3,436 tons, Captain J. Leary, arrived in harbour on Tuesday from Liverpool, which port she had left on January 15, with a general cargo.

S. S. Oolabaria :—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Oolabaria, 3,436 tons, Captain W. R. Sparrow, arrived in harbour on Tuesday from Calcutta, which port she had left on January 29, with a cargo of coal.

S. S. Picton :—The steamer Picton, 3,241 tons, Captain D. Jones, arrived in harbour on Tuesday from Port Said, which port she had left on January 26, with ballast.

S. S. Lawoe :—The Arab steamer Lawoe, 1,817 tons, Captain H. T. Wheeler, sailed on Tuesday for Jeddah and Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Bregenz :—The L. S. N. Coy's steamer Bregenz, 2.385 tons, Captain N. Chersich, sailed on Tuesday for Trieste etc. with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Elswick House, :—The steamer Elswick House, 2,544 tons, Captain R. Smith, sailed on Tuesday for Hamburg, with a general cargo.

S. S. Bullmouth :—The steamer Bullmouth, 2,606 tons, Captain J. Hill, sailed on Tuesday for Karachi, with same bottom cargo.

S. S. Baron Ardrossan : :—The steamer Baron Ardrossan, 2,774 tons, Captain D. Ried, sailed on Tuesday for Bunbury, with a general cargo.

S. S. Nardfarer :—The steamer Nardfarer, 2.397 tons, Captain W. Olsen, sailed on Tuesday for Calcutta, with ballast.

The Anchor Line agents have now received a wireless message from S. S. Elysia, advising that she is due here about daylight to-morrow the 11th instant, and the passengers will be landed No. 2 shed Victoria Dock, about 10 a. m.

TUESDAY February 10th 1914.

P. DOCK.

Shed Steamer	Capt.		Agts.
B. Toro	Hicks	J. Y. & Co.	
D. & E. Liberia	Schewedar	T. M. & Co.	
F. Churpra	Ferguson	M. M. & Co	
M. Java Maru	Fuchigami	O. S. K.	
M. Manchester Civilian	Spencer	T. M. & Co.	
P. Algerian	Wilson	K. N. & Co	
Q. Ada	Mason	W. & A. G. & Co.	

V. DOCK.

3. Badminton	Jones	W. & A. G. & Co.	
4. Arfoeto	Boeth	J. F. & Co.	
5 Brunton	Sherbon	J. M. & Co	
6. Falls of Orchy	Murchie	W. & A. G. & Co.	
7. Clan Colquhoun	Duncr	J. F. & Co	
8. Cairn Gowan	Band	W. & A. G. & Co.	
9. India	Talbot	P. & O. S. N. & Co.	
10. & 11. Yeddo	Brenner	W. & A. G. & Co.	
12 & 13 Caledonia	Dowell	P. & O. S. N. & Co.	
14 Dwarka	Maxon	M. M. & Co	
16 Hopemount	Gibson	W. & A. G. & Co.	

M. W. D. D.

Seald	Johnson	M. M. & Co.

OFFSIDE.

S. Abydos	Davis	A. S. N. & Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Arcadia	Barcha	P. & C. S. N. & Co
Alfred	Fisher	A. S. N. & Co.
Ariel	Hyde	C. M. & Co.
Ariadne	Irene	Tindall D. Nanji & Co.
Angus	Lazell	A. Y. & Co.
Radrein	Grant	A. S. N. & Co.
Belle of England	Kelway	A. Y. & Co.
City of Bombay	Leary	K. N. & Co
Don of Kelly	Tweddle	K. N. & Co.
Rawcliffe Manor	Gentles	W. & A. G. & Co.
Egypt	Summers	P. & O. Co.
Feroni	Pridrose	T. M. & Co.
Ferrara	Feathers	S. W. & Co.
Himalaya	Evans	P. & O S. N. & Co.
Rhosaro	Hannac	T. M. & Co.
Hoseinee	Fanning	T. M. & Co.
Holtley	Anderson	J. M. Co.
Kasara	Kinz	M. M. & Co.
Lindula	Handcock	M. M. & Co.
Niagara (Yacht)	Jabrielsen	Mr. J. Leiber.
Orissa	Bedfern	M. M. & Co.
Oolobaria	Sparrow	M. M. & Co
Puetiala	Bamber	M. M. & Co.
Pontoperos	Polenus	W. & A. G. & Co.
Picton	Jones	
Radhmani	Cottrell	T. M. & Co.
Southville	Redquest	W. & A. G. & Co.
Shwedagon	Creagh	I. B. P. & Co
Stidra	Bryn	Bombay & Co.
Shneefels	Breeden	W. & A. G. & Co.
Semiramis	Pavisich	A. L. S. N. Co.
Tahyabi	Kass A. M.	Joerwanji & Co.
Trader	Willaxe	D. N. & Co.
Ula	Oliver	M. M. & Co
Vistalfa	Pattle	W. & A. G. & Co.
Westmoor	Bowles	D. Nanji & Co.

After the stress and worry of a busy day at the office take a dose of Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract. It infuses a new strength and energy.

THE CENTURY WASHING Co.
COLLARS & SHIRTS GLAZED AT OUR ELECTRIC WORKS LOOK AS GOOD AS NEW.
DRY CLEANING
DONE BY EXPERTS.
DYEING, DRY-CLEANING AND ELECTRIC FINISHING WORKS.
Manager in Fort.
Branch :—
KALBA DEVI.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Public Services Commission, Secretariat.
Bombay Races, First Day, 3-15 p.m.
Bombay Diocesan Church Society, Annual Meeting, Cathedral Girls' School.
Bombay Amateur Dramatic Company, "The Quaker Girl," Excelsior Theatre 9-30.
Salle Francaise: Lecture by Professor Louis Peltier on "The Age of the Cinema," Part III., 6-30.
Sassoon Mechanics' Institute, Dr. J. J. Modi's Lecture on Tibetan Customs, 6.

THURSDAY, February 12.

Bombay Hunt, Rifle Butts.
H. M.'s Customs Ball, Annual Ball Town Hall, 9-30.
Garden Party to Their Excellencies the Governor and Lady Willingdon by the President of the Corporation, Victoria Gardens, 5-30 p.m.
Bombay Amateur Dramatic Company, "The Quaker Girl," Excelsior Theatre, 9-30.
Classical Association Meeting at 6-30 p.m. in the rooms of the R. Asiatic Society. Paper by Prof. R. S. Conway on "The place of Dido in history."

FRIDAY, February 13.

Public Services Commission, Secretariat.
Bombay Amateur Dramatic Company, "The Quaker Girl," Excelsior Theatre.
Bombay Corporation Standing Committee 5 p.m.
Indo-British Institution, annual prize-giving, 4-45 p.m.

SATURDAY February 14.

Bombay Races, Mahalaxmi Racecourse.
B. V. A. Inspection by General Officer Commanding Bombay Brigade.
Bombay Amateur Dramatic Company, "The Quaker Girl," Excelsior Theatre, 9-30.
Last day for Western India Lawn Tennis Tournament.

SUNDAY, February 15.

Bombay Hunt Parla.
B. V. A. Camp closes, Colaba, Inspection by Inspector R. G. A. in India and G. O. C. Poona Division.

DAILY.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, 7 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; and 10 to 11-30.
America-India Cinematograph, Charni Road. 7 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; and 10 to 11 p.m.
Imperial Cinematograph Charni Road, 7 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; and 10 to 11 p.m.
"La Scala," the Gaiety Theatre, 6-30 p.m. and 10 p.m.
Olympia Cinematograph, Sandhurst Road, 5-15 to 6-45; 7 to 8-30; 9 to 10-30, and 11 to 12-30 (S. T.).

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders By The Hon. Colonel R. W. L. Dunlop, C.I.E., V.D. Commanding.
Feb. 11.

145 Corrigenda-Programme Rifle Meeting The following correction to the Rifle meeting programme is published for information. The Marksman's Challenge Cup Match XII will be fired at 9-30 a.m. on Sunday the 22nd February and the All Comers Match XXI will be fired at 8-30 a.m. on Sunday the 1st March 1914 instead of as previously stated.

146. Annual Rifle Meeting.—The Annual Rifle Meeting will commence at Ghat Kopar on Sunday next, the 15th instant. Names of intending competitors to reach Adjutant's Office by Friday night the 13th Instant. Programme can be obtained on application at Head-Quarters.

II. The Hill Memorial Competition and Bayley Company Challenge Shield (to be fired simultaneously) on Sunday the 15th instant, commencing at 7-30 a.m.

147. Musketry. The Range is allotted to "G" Company on Monday the 16th instant for Class Firing. Members coming out are requested to notify the Adjutant at Head-Quarters so that their own rifles may be taken out.

F. H. JAMES, Capt.
Adjutant Bombay vol. Rifle.

AN EVENING PARTY.

Mr. Mirza Mahomed Sherazi is giving an evening party in honour of the wedding of his son Mr. Mirza Ali to-night at his residence, Beharastan, Doongersey Road.

CITY MORTALITY RETURNS.

No case of cholera, but two attacks and deaths from plague and four attacks and three deaths from small-pox were reported in Bombay City during the 24 hours ended at 6 a.m. on Tuesday. The total mortality from all causes was 115 as compared with 76 of the corresponding period of last year and 109 of the year before. Out of a total of 1,811 rats caught by the Municipal rat-catchers on Monday last, 65 were found to be plague infected, 20 of this latter kind being found at Mandvi and 13 at Chukla.

S. P. G. MISSION SCHOOL.

A prize distribution of the S.P.G. Mission Girls' School, at Fanaswadi, was held on Monday last under the presidentship of Mrs. Palmer. The hall was prettily decorated. The Rev. French opened the proceedings with a prayer.

The Rev. French in giving the purport of the report of the work done by the school last year, said that the report of Government on the work was very satisfactory and that Government were pleased to increase their annual grant from Rs. 475 to Rs. 800. Mrs. Palmer distributed the prizes. A cordial vote of thanks to Mrs. Palmer, proposed by Dr. M. B. Welker, and carried with acclamation, was followed by the singing of the National Anthem, which terminated the proceedings.

A FAREWELL ENTERTAINMENT.

On Saturday evening a gathering of the officers and subordinates of the Indian Motor Taxi-Cab Co. Ltd., was held in their offices at Chaupaty to give a farewell address to Mr. A. D'Cruz, the Foreman, who has resigned his post to take up the post of Automobile Engineer to the Tonk State (Rajputana.)

Monsieur Legrand, the Manager, took the chair. A short address was read briefly describing Mr. D'Cruz's hard work, untiring, zeal and capability, and his kind attention towards his subordinates, and congratulating him on his obtaining the well deserved post of Automobile Engineer to the Tonk State. Other speeches followed and Mr. D'Cruz made a suitable reply. At the conclusion he was presented with a souvenir and garlanded amidst loud cheers.

A DEAD BODY FOUND.

At the Morgue, yesterday, the Coroner, Mr. G. F. Chalk, held an inquest over the dead body of a young man, (name unknown), who looked like a Sidhee.

The evidence showed that Mahomedally Mahomed Ebrahim, a bidee shop keeper at Upper Colaba felt that a very offensive smell was emanating from the compound of the bungalow of Lieut. Sherbrook at Colaba, on Monday evening. He went to the compound and to his great surprise he found the deceased lying in the compound between the tennis court and the compound wall. He was dressed in trousers, coat and vest. The surroundings were disinfected and the body of the deceased removed to the Morgue by the police, who were informed of the occurrenee. A balakee was beaten, but no one came forward to claim the body.

The jury returned an open verdict.

BAND AT ESPLANADE.

By kind permission of Col. W. R. Marshall and Officers the "Band" of the Sherwood Foresters under the direction of Mr. A. H. Dewsall (Bandmaster) will play the programme of music at the Esplanade Band-stand, this evening, commencing at 5-45 p.m. (S.T.).

Overture—The Sicilian Vespers.....Verdi.
Two Light Pieces—(a) Dance Lubly
Lulu (b) Marche Folie
Bergere.....Fletcher.
Morcean—Chanson des Cloches .....Ward.
Morecan—Chanson des Cloches .....Ward.
Selection—Tom Jones .....German.
Valse—L'Amour Defendu .....Praag,
Selection—Pelissiana .....Pelissier.
Serenade—Lola .....Friedemann.

FIRE IN DAVID MILLS.

RS. 30,000 DAMAGE.

Damage of Rs. 30,000 was caused within half an hour by a fire that broke out in the mixing room of the David Mill at Carol Road, yesterday.

On the alarm of the fire being raised, the mill appurtenances were at once brought to work but it was found necessary to requisition the services of the Fire Brigade and the engines from Haines Road and Chinchpokly quickly repaired to the scene under Messrs. Thompson and Harney and put out the fire, which is said to be due to friction in the machinery.

The damage is covered by insurance with the British Dominion Company.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY.

APPOINTMENT OF UNIVRSITY LECTURERE.

A meeting of the Senate of the Bombay University will be held on Thursday, the 26th instant.

Consideration will be given to alterations in the dates of the annual meeting of the Senate of the annual convocation, of the month by which a candidate for Matriculation should complete his sixteen years of age, etc., necessitated by the change of terms in the Arts faculty.

Dr. Harold H. Mann has given due notice of his intention to move as recommended by the Syndicate—

That the Senate approves of the recommendation to appoint the following gentlemen as University lecturers:—

History.—1. Professor G. Anderson, M.A., English Constitution History; 2. Professor O. V. Muller, M.A., Politics; 3. The Reverend A. Vaeth, S.J. Modern European History.

PHILOSOPHY.—1. Professor G. C. Bhate, M.A., Kant, Hegel and Spencer; 2. Professor R. Marrs, M.A., A portion of Ancient Philosophy; 3. Professor A. R. Wadia, M.A., Psychology.

ECONOMICS.—1. The Reverend C. Flink, S. J., Exchange and Public Finance; 2. Professor J. C. Coyaji B.A. LL.B., (or failing Professor P. A. Wadia, M.A., Production Consumption. Value, Distribution; 3. Mr. M. R. Subhedar, B.Sc., Indian Economics.

SANSKRIT.—1. Professor V. S. Ghate, M.A., (Honorary) Rigveda; 2. Professor H. M. Bhadkamkar, B.A., (Honorary) Nirukta; 3. Professor A. B. Dhruva, M.A. LL.B., Vedanta. Brahma Sutras with Sankaracharya's Commentary; 4. Mr. Irach Jehangir Sorabji, B.A., (Cantab.) Ph. D. (Wurzburg.) Comparative Philology

PERSIAN.—1. Professor Shaikh A. K. Sarfraz, M.A., History of Persian Literature; 2. Professor Mahommad Abbas, M.A., Sufism; 3 Professor M. Ahmed, M.A., Prose Texts prescribed for the M.A. course of 1915.

Dr. Harold H. Mann has given due notice of his intention to propose as recommended by the Syndicate that—

(1) That no University Prizes, Scholarships, or Medals be awarded on the results of the Supplementary Examination for the Degree of B. A. to be held in June 1914.

(2) That when a Candidate does not appear for any University Examination on the earliest possible date after passing the next preceding examination as required in the University regulations he be considered ineligible for any University Scholarship, Medal or Prize to be awarded on the result of that Examination.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

MOTOR CYCLE ACCIDENT CASE.

A meeting of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay, was held yesterday, the Hon. Mr. J. P. Orr presiding.

One of the items before the Board was the Solicitor's report on the result of the suit filed against the Trust by Mr. B. R. Roberts in connection with a motor cycle accident at Parel Road.

The Chairman moved that in future no High Court suit be filed or defended without the previous sanction of the Board.

Mr. D. E. Wacha moved as an amendment that the Board recorded with regret that the matter was not officially brought before the Board meeting for months together.

The amendment was defeated and the original motion carried.

The Board considered a letter from the architects of the tenant of Plot No. 2, Chaupati, requiring as to whether there was any objection to two flcors of his building let to Western India Turf Club for residential and other purposes.

It was resolved to inform the architects that the Board was not prepared to depart from the conditions of the lease requiring that the premises should be reserved for residential purposes only.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

INNOCENT WOMAN VICTIMISED.

MAGISTRATE'S SEVERE STRICTURES.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Mr. Frank Cliviera disposed of a case in which Excise Inspector T. W. Rele charged Chandrabai, a Hindu woman, with being in illegal possession of twenty-six grains of cocaine.

The accused was defended by Mr. H. V. Athavle, pleader.

The prosecution case was that in consequence of information received, Mr. Rele arrested the accused while she was passing along the road at Null Bazaar on Saturday morning last with a bundle in her hand. The bundle was then opened in the presence of a *punch* and it was found to contain some parched rice and amongst them thirteen packets of cocaine each weighing two grains. She was then taken in police custody and the evidence showed that she was detained there until Monday morning. It further transpired in the evidence that when Mr. Athavle went to the Chowkey to ask for bail, Rs. 200 in cash were demanded.

The accused's defence was that a few days ago she had filed a complaint in Mr. Aston's Court for assault and that on the Saturday morning one Kashiram who was known to her as also to Shivram, gave her the bundle and told her to carry it to his tea-shop and while she was going along the road with it she was arrested.

After hearing the evidence, his Worship, in deliyening his judgment, said that this was one of those wicked attempts to bring one's enemy into trouble. When arrested, the accused at once said that the bundle was given to her by by Kashiram and the Excise officer was informed only about ten minutes before the arrest that a woman answering her description was to pass along the road with a bundle containing cocaine, and in this Worship's opinion, Shivram, havildar, was at the bottom of the affair. He held that the accused was absolutely innocent and he, accordingly, ordered her to be acquitted.

His Worship added that it was to be regretted that the accused was kept in the lock-up, and Rs. 200 in cash were asked as surety when Mr. Athavle applied for bail at the lock-up. He was sorry that he could not give the woman any compensation because in this case the Crown was the prosecutor.

A CASE FROM BHUSAVAL.

At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. G. R. Khairaj, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Karandikar of the Railway Police placed. Trimbak Nilkanth Bhaorao, a Hindu clerk, on a charge of criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 1,326 belonging to the honorary secretaries of the Railway Library at Bhusaval.

Mr. Karandikar stated that he had arrested the accused in a chawl at Dadar in pursuance of a warrant from Bhusaval.

His Worship ordered the accused to be sent to Bhusaval for trial.

ALLEGED MURDEROUS ASSAULT

TWO PERSONS SEVERELY INJURED

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. A.H.S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector O'Brien placed one Jairam Mahadu, a mochi by caste, on a charge of attempting to murder his wife Aiylabai, aged about eighteen years, and her father Pandu Babaji, aged fifty-five years, and applied for a remand.

After hearing Mr. O'Brien, his Worship granted a remand.

The police allege that the girl Aiylabai refused to live with her husband, the accused, and used to consantly run away to her parents. On Monday night Aiylabai was walking along Khosa Street when the accused who is a wood cutter went up to her and struck her with a chopper on the back of her head and ran away. The girl's parents were informed and they repaired to the scene to her assistance when the accused suddenly turned up and struck her father on his head several blows with the same chopper. The accused was attempting to runaway, but he was arrsed by several passess-by and handed over to the police.

Aiylabai and her father were removed to the Sir J. J. Hospital, where they are lying in a precarious condition.

BHULESWAR FIRE AND CORPORATION.

Mr. Khimji Hirji Kayani has given notice that he will move the following presiding at the next meeting of the Bombay Corporation:—That the Commissioner be requested to report (1) as to the cause or couses to which the outbreak of the recent disastrous fire opposite the Bhuleshwar Fire Brigade Station was attributable, (2) whether it is not a fact, that the supply of water was secured rather very late, and that the pressure was very insufficient, and if so what were the reasons thereof and what steps he proposes to take to prevent the repitition of such instances; (3) whether as stated in the Police report it is a fact that the fire in question originated from a shop of sweetmeat maker situated on the ground floor of the premises, and if so, why such shops have not been placed under the control and supervision of the License Department, under Section 394 (1) (d) (ii) of the Municipal Act, as almost all of them are dangerous to life, health and property, (4) and finally in view of the fact that the lamentable and terrible mortality in this particular instance has been chiefly due to the burning down and destruction of the only wooden staircase provided in the house, what measures in his opnion should be adopted as a safeguard against the repitition of such cazastrophies in future and that he should after such investigations and inquiries as he may deem fit, bring up definite proposals in the matter."

SPORTING NEWS.

BOMBAY HUNT.

THEIR EXCELLENCIES' OUT.

In spite of their only having got back to Bombay yesterday, arternoon from their tour in Sind, T. E. Lord and Lady Willingdon were out at the Tuesday meet which is considered more or less of a bye-day by the filed in general. Bye-day or not T. E. are always out when resident in Bombay.

Although yesterday's run was out on a level with those we have had recently as regards pace or distance, yet it was an enjoyable one of its kind, and quite long enough.

Only 20 followers turned up at the meet at Sahar Village, Her Excellency being the only lady present.

An uncertain minded jack was put up on the far side of the village which after trying the open country beyond broke back, to cover and passed round the outskirts into the melon ground beyond. Turning along the pipe which he followed for a short distance, he broke back to the market gardens beyond Sahar.

Finding no peace here, he left it for the Bamanwadi Valley, coming later to the enclosed and lumpy melon ground near Chackla. In the middle a short check occurred, hounds, soon picking his scent up, however, followed him to the backwater, getting over this he made his way through the plantation beyond and out into the Vihar Road, whence he made for the hills. After crossing the pipe the pack got on some excellent scent boldly going, and pressed their jack well, waking the woods ring with melody.

Nearing the hill it looked odds on a climb up the rocky way, and in fact, the ascent was well begun by the pack when snarls and a worry proclaimed the jack had called "capevi."

The run was not fast, but continual up and down, over lumpy and jumpy going, which must have been tiring to the horses.

He meet on Thursday, will be at the Rifle Butts.

LAWN TENNIS.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA TOURNAMENT.

The second game connected with the Ladies' Doubles Handicap was played yesterday evening before a good number of spectators. Mrs. Kidd and Mrs. Reynolds met Mrs. Cane and Mrs. Cocke, there being a great difference in the handicap, the former being at minus 30 and the latter plus 15. This proved to be decidedly too much, and there was never a very great doubt as to which would win. The play was always at long range and Mrs. Kidd was well up to form on the back line, but Mrs. Reynolds was not all that was expected of her though she occasionally got in some very hard drives. They were of course the stronger couple, but so well and consistently did their opponents get up seemingly killing shots that they began to get impatient and rather erratic. Mrs. Cocke has improved materially since last year and sent across some telling shots which kept just in court. She found a very useful partner in Mrs. Cane, who returned regularly even if her strokes lacked power.

Mrs. Cane and Mrs. Cocke at once took the lead with the first two games, and then rattled off to 5—1. It looked as though the back markers would recover, but after taking two games they lost the next and the set. In the second their opponents took the first two, but then they went away with four consecutive games. They lost Mrs. Kidd's service, as also Mrs. Reynolds's, but winning their own each time took the set and match.

The result was:—

Mrs. Cane and Mrs. Cocke, plus 15, beat Mrs. Kidd and Mrs. Reynolds—30; 6—3, 6—4.

To-day's Game:—Mrs. Pirrie and Mrs. Margolionth plus 15.3 play the Misses Osborne plus 15.3.

MEERUT POLO TOURNAMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Feb. 10.

The following are the entries for the Inter-Regimental Polo Tournament to be played in Meerut early in March. The 3rd Skinner's Horse; the 21st Lancers; the 14th Hussars; the 8th Hussars; the Poona Horse; the Inniskillings; the 17th Lancers; the 13th Hussars and the 1st King's Dragoon Guards.

AN INDIAN GOLFER.

Mr. H. S. Malik, the young Indian golfer of Oxford University, who in the university's match with the Sunningdale Club, lately achieved the notable distinction of beating a scratch man, Mr. A. Tindal Atkinson, by one hole, after his opponent had been two up and five to play, has been playing golf for only about eighteen months, says the "Daily Mail."

He has been at Balliol College about a year. He is a well-built young man of five feet ten inches, and weights eleven stone. Like all his countrmen, he has small, supple wrists of great strength, and he uses them at golf to much advantage. Mr. Malik's swing is full and easy in the long game, and he gets tremendous drives. His iron shots are rather high but his putting is perfect. He plays quickly. So marked has been his progress that there seems a chance of his playing for Oxford against Cambridge in the spring.

Invariably he wears a white turban on the links; and after his fine victory on Saturday, his opponent, Mr. Tindal Atkinson, offered to play him wearing a tall hat to balance matters. The challenge was not accepted.

INDIAN COMPANIES BILL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 10.

The Bill amending the Indian Companies Act, will probably come up for discussion before the Viceroy's Legislative Council on the 25th instant. The Select Committee upon it, is now holding its sittings.

BOMBAY RACES.

TO-DAY'S EVENTS.

SELECTIONS ON FORM.

(From our Racing Correspondent.)

With the exception of the Vellard Plate, the card to-day is comprised of "terms" events, and for once in a way, it is more than probable, that in five of the races out of the seven served up for discussion, the favourites will win.

THE BOMBAY CITY PLATE.

(Distance about 1¼ miles.)

Horses Left In.—Shining Way, Kempion, Mayfowl, Hilarity and Valerius.

So far as the winner is concerned this event can reasonably be viewed in the light of a "racing certainty." At the weights nothing in the race can possibly dispute the honour with Kempion, and the only question, which comes up for consideration is, whether either Shining Way or Hilarity is capable of depriving Mayfowl of second money. Last Saturday Mayfowl was finishing very fast in the February Plate, and as the Viceroy's Cup winner appears to be quite up to the top of his form, the extra 7lbs penalty is not sufficient to bring Shining Way and Hilatriy into the fighting line. This race should therefore be won by.

KEMPION.

With Mayfowl second, and in all probability Hilarity third.

THE IMPORTERS' PLATE.

(Distance 5 furlongs).

Horses Left In.—Meddling, Molly S. Twa Brigs, Pretty Good Sort, and Keerit.

Report has it that Keerit is not himself: Meddling and Molly S. are not class enough. The issue is therefore likely to resolve itself into a match between Pretty Good Sort and Twa Brigs. Twa Brigs has only been seen out once,—in the Old Year Plate. He disposed of Impecunious in the easiest manner possible by three lengths. A line taken through Impecunious on his run last Saturday against Kempion makes Two Brigs more than useful, and Pretty Good sort will have something to do in getting in front of this speedy customer. The result of the race will therefore probably be a win for.

TWA BRIGS.

With Pretty Good Sort second.

THE VELLARD PLATE.

(Distance about 1 mile.)

Horses Left In. Smirk 10-4, Hamza 9-13, Bachelor's Knot 9-4. Tartania 9-3, Vancouver 8-12, Double Chin 8-9, Borgic 8-6 Flying Fish 7-13, North 7-10, Cherrywood 7-7, Mordialloc 7-4, Seigneurie 7-4, Lady R. 7-0.

This will in all probability be won by one of the light-weight division, and Seigneurie's performance, when she won the January Plate over six furlongs, was so suggestive of her being able to travel a bit further, her claim cannot be overlooked with a nice weight like 7st. 4lbs. Vancouver must be dangerous, and Borgic is worthy of consideration if the stable prefer him to Double Chin. The handicap is an excellent one and anything might pop up, but if Bowley has the leg-up on her.

SEIGNEURIE.

will be worth supporting, with Vancouver and Borgic for places.

THE DEALERS' PLATE.

(Distance about 1 mile.)

Horses left in.—Regent, Rozelmulook, Gowahajmer, Young Hyderie, Valens, Sparrow Hawk, Sir Knight, Trustee, Young Majub, Harry Johnson, and Dhaman.

If Dhaman starts this won't be a race at all, as, bar accidents, he should win easily. Duller's mount will probably run second, and Ferguson's mount third.

THE PADDOCK PLATE.

(Distance about 5 furlongs.)

Horses left in.—Bravo, Abdul Malik, Pendil, Zoolphokarr, Maasal, Chechan, and Malayeb.

Mr. R. R. S. can win this with either Abdul Malik or Pendil, and under the circumstances the safest thing will be to back.

BROWN'S MOUNT.

THE FORT PLATE.

(Distance 6 furlongs.)

Horses left in.—Ream, Moonspot, Red Wood, Lord Roseberry, Raspberry, Malster, Gafal, Alwar, President, Master Bill, Old China, and Small Diamond.

For a "terms" event this race is fairly open, and Malster, Raspberry, Ream, and Master Bill will all find supporters. As he is favoured in weight by his inches, the race will probably be won by

REAM.

with Malster next, and Master Bill and Lord Roseberry putting up a good fight for third place.

THE NEW-PLATE.

(Distance 5 furlongs.)

Horses left in. Crisis, Hercules, Columbus, Durban, Present, Fareed Beg, Economy, Guldasta, Chaser, Baltic, Red Flag, Stable Boy, Saidan, Nayel Pasha, Pepul, Nainava, Red Silk and Vudhia.

This should be a good thing for

SAIDAN.

with Nainava and Chaser for places.

GOVERNMENT COLLEGE OF COMMERCE.

PROPOSED AFFILIATION TO BOMBAY UNIVERSITY.

COMMITTEE'S RECOMMENDATION.

At a meeting of the Senate of the University of Bombay to be held on Thursday, the 21th February the Hon. Mr. Chimanlal H. Setalvad will move, as recommended by the syndicate:

That the Government College of Commerce, be affiliated in the Faculty of Arts provisionally for the year 1914 for the purposes of the Intermediate Examination in Commerce with retrospective effect from the 2nd October, 1913, on the condition the number of students during the year is limited to 125.

The following is the report of the committee consisting of Mr. A. L. Coverton and Mr. Lullubhai Samaldas appointed to inspect the College:—

We have the honour to report that, in accordance with the instructions of the Syndicate, we inspected the Government College of Commerce with a view to its affiliation to the Bombay University. Our visit took place on December 18th 1913.

BUILDINGS.

At the time of our inspection the College of Commerce was located in the Elphinstone College building, the Intermediate Arts class room being used for the first year's Commercial class, a Professor's room constituting the Honorary Principal's office, while the Arts students' and Professors' common rooms had been made available for the students and Professors of the College of Commerce. This was a provisional arrangement for the first term from October 22nd to December 22, and provided ample temporary accommodation. The Honorary Principal stated that he was still negotiating for a building or flat to be occupied by the College till Government provides a special building, and that he hoped to secure such by February 1st, 1914, when the second term begins. He has now informed us that on behalf of Government he has agreed with Messrs. Whiteaway and Laidlaw to lease from February 1st for a period of five years the whole of the second floor of Whiteaway and Laidlaw's building in Hornby Road. The Honourable Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, having visited these premises, and Mr. Covernton, having knowledge of the locality and of the arrangements which the Honorary Principal has proposed to Government for utilising this flat, we consider that the flat is adequate for the needs of the College for the next few years. It is true that it fronts on to Hornby Road, but the Honorary Principal proposes to utilise the rooms on that front for the office, library and museum, while the classes will be conducted in the rooms facing west where the noise of traffic will not disturb the lectures. The flat is 112 feet long by 100 feet wide, at present divided by wooden partitions into separate rooms with a central passage 12 feet between the. The partitions will be adjusted so as to provide, to begin with, a class room for 125 students, rooms for the Principal, clerk and lecturers and a library. The portions not immediately required will be sublet on short leases and as rooms are required for the second and third year classes, the subtenants will be removed. The flat has a separate staircase, a lift and electric light and fans.

EQUIPMENT AND STAFF.

At the time of inspection this consisted only of cupboards and books for office and library. The books were suitable for their purpose and represented only a small instalment of what have been and are to be ordered. For the new flat class room and office furniture to the value of Rs. 2,500 is under construction and is expected to be ready by February 1st; a further sum of Rs. 1,000 has been promised by Government. The benches and lecturers' platforms are of suitable design.

Should either the flat or the furniture not be ready by February 1st, it is proposed to continue the classes at Elphinstone College till they are ready.

The Staff is detailed in the Honorary Principal's application. He has stated that the permanent Principal has just been selected by the Secretary of State, and is expected to arrive shortly. His name and qualifications are not known as yet. The European professor is expected to arrive in October, 1914. Besides these it is expected that the permanent staff will include six Indian gentlemen, two full time and four half time lecturers. The existing staff appears to us adequate and sufficiently qualified for the current year's work.

Provision is made for 22 lectures a week, five on Political Economy, five on Mercantile Law, six on English, and six on Accountancy. This appears adequate.

ATTENDANCE.

The number of students on the roll in the first year's class is 100, who are classified by the Honorary Principal in the appended statement.

In conclusion we beg to report that we are of opinion that:—

(i) the College of Commerce may be recognised by the University for the year 1914 as teaching the first year's course for the degree of Bachelor of Commerce.

(ii) the Principal should be requested to limit the number of students in the first year's class for the present to 125:

(iii) the Principal be requested to apply at the beginning of October, 1914, for renewal of recognition for the first year's course and for further recognition of the second year's course.

GENTLEMEN'S TAILORING.

THE REASON WHY

OUR BUSINESS EXPANDS AND OUR CUSTOMERS INCREASE IS OBVIOUS.

OUR STYLES are distinct rom those produced by other houses—they possess individuality without being bizarre.

OUR MATERIALS have been chosen with a view to eliminating all but the best, with the result that our stock contains only the latest designs of the foremost woollen houses; many being limited to ourselves.

OUR SUCCESS is due largely to the foregoing facts, but to them must be added moderation of price, the skill of our staff, and attention to the individual tastes of our customers.

Lounge Suits, from Rs. 45.
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THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA,
LIMITED.

(Registered under the Indian Companies' Act, VI of 1882, on 21st December 1911.)

Authorised Capital	Rs.	50,00,000
Subscribed Capital	,,	30,00,000
Called up Capital	,,	15,00,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	,,	15,00,000
Reserve Fund	,,	1,00,000

The Hon'ble Sir PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, K.C.I.E., (Chairman).

CURRENT ACCOUNTS: 3 per cent. per annum allowed on daily balances over Rs. 500 from January to June and 2½ per cent. per annum from July to December.

DEPOSITS: 12 months' deposits are received at 4½ per cent. per annum. Rates for shorter periods can be ascertained on application.

The following figures of the working capital show the Bank's Progress for the first year:—

1st January 1912	Rs.	8,48,000
30th April ,,	,,	24,77,000
31st July ,,	,,	52,35,000
31st December ,,	,,	1,04,00,000

Purchase and sale of securities at best rates available effected at ¼ per cent. commission. Detailed rules and other particulars on application.

HEAD OFFICE:—Gresham Buildings, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

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Australia's most popular Cordial. A great cure for Indigestion, Loss of Appetite. The most refreshing and stimulating of all beverages. It is an invaluable health giver to tropicas residents.

E. K. Punch:—Does not contain either alcohol or narcotics and may be drunk by children or adults on all occasions with a certain knowledge that it is who esome and good.

E. K. Punch:—Is a stimulating and delectable cordial, and may be mixed simply with Water, Aerated Waters, or if it is desired with Whisky, Wine or Beer.

Price Rs. 1-6-0 per bottle

Sole Agents:—

D. C. OOMRIGAR & Co.,
OPP. CRAWFORD MARKET,
BOMBAY.
TIRED
WORN OUT, RUN DOWN.

EMPIRE OF INDIA
Life Assurance Co., Ltd

Head Office: BOMBAY.

Annual Premiums, payable throughout Life to assure Rs. 1,000 at Death.

Age next birthday.	With Profits. Rs. a.
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IN
SOUTH AFRICA.

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WITH AN INTRODUCTION
BY
LORD AMPTHILL.

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The whole proceeds will be given to the South African Indian Fund.

Domestic Occurrences.

BIRTH.

STUTZ—22nd Jan., at Madras, the wife of C. A. R. Stutz, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

THOMAS—VIEGAS—On 2nd February, 1914, at the Church of St. Francis, Xavier, Poona, by the Reverend Father A. Bruder S.J., Jenkin Thomas, son of Edward Thomas, of Middlesbrough, England, to Amelia, daughter of Mrs. Kate Viegas, Poona.

MOORE—VIEGAS—On 3rd February, 1914, at the Church of St. Francis Xavier, Poona, by the Reverend Father A. Bruder, S.J., Charles Henry Moore, son of Thomas Moore, of Lonowlie, to Eulalie Sophia, daughter of Mrs. Kate Viegas, Poona.

DEATH.

BOUVARD.—Feb. 7, at Clare Road, Byculla, Charlotte Bouvard, widow of the late R. Bouvard, old resident of Bangalore, aged 86 years.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Wednesday, Feb. 11, 1914.

THE SERVICES COMMISSION IN BOMBAY.

We have not been favourably impressed with the general tenour of the evidence given in Bombay before the Public Services Commission on Monday. None of the European witnesses was able to divest himself of the partisan attitude which has hitherto been so conspicuous a feature of the mass of evidence tendered before the Commissioners, obviously assuming it to be his duty to resist all proposals for the larger entry of Indians into the higher ranks of the various Services as so many encroachments upon his own prerogatives. While the European witnesses invariably persist in declaring that Indian officers are inferior in the quality of discipline and the ability to control the subordinate staff, the Indian witnesses roundly deny the charge and urge,—quite reasonably, in our opinion,—that hitherto, having been practicaly debarred from holding superior appointments, they have not had an equal chance with Europeans of exercising that control in which they are held to be deficient by their European colleagues. For instance, speaking with reference to the Finance Department, Mr. G. Kaula, Deputy Accountant-General, P. W. D. Accounts, United Provinces, emphatically declared that the Indian officer exercised as much control as Englishmen. He added that

He had worked under both Indian and European Accountant-Generals, but he could not say that the one exercised greater control than the other. There were Englishmen who could not exercise discipline as there were Indians.

These charges of racial inferiority appear to us to be founded on mere prejudice, for the history of the British administration shows that there is no kind of public work in which the Indian cannot give as good an account of himself when he has the opportunity as the European provided, of course, the former is the right kind of man, as the European is always assumed to be. The crux of the whole problem appears to us to be that the rules of recruitment to the various departments are radically defective, showing undue favour to one class while pressing with great severity on another. Broadly speaking, the present systems of recruitment all need a thorough overhauling, so that all His Majesty's subjects, Englishmen or Indians, should have equal facilities to enter the public services. This fact must be recognised not only by the Services themselves, as it appears to be recognised at the present day by both the Home and the Indian Governments, whose policy in this respect has been recently declared by exalted authorities as shaped towards that end. Theories, therefore, spun by ingenious officials of the introduction of 50 per cent. Indian and 50 per cent. European can only be in the nature of a patchwork policy which must of necessity fail to give lasting satisfaction to either.

With regard to the Customs, which formed one of the main subjects of enquiry on Monday, the evidence of both Messrs. Bhandare and Lalkaka made it clear that the time has come to modify the rules regarding the admission of Indians to the Imperial branch of that department. Mr. Bhandare pertinently asked why an Indian Assistant Collector should receive Rs. 100 less in his initial pay than a European doing the same work. It seems unnecessary to point out that if the Indian officer is not considered good enough to draw the same pay as his European colleague, he is *ipso facto* invested, in the eye of the public at least, with the badge of official inferiority. This system of differential pay has been condemned over and over again, and has naturally created an amount of discontent that constitutes, as we have often said, a grave political danger. In reference to Mr. Lalkaka's evidence, if he meant by "the necessity of preserving the British character of the administration" that the administration should be conducted on British lines and methods, and in accordance with what are known as British predilections, we agree with him, but we would mention incidentally that a freer entry of Indians into Mr. Lalkaka's department could not, for many years to come, affect, even infinitesimally, the British character of that department. Mr. Lalkaka has declared himself in favour of more Indians in the Customs, and it was somewhat unnecessary for him to lay stress on preserving the British character of the administration, as if there was any conceivable danger of the elimination or weakening of that character as long as the country is under British rule.

CALCUTTA AND DELHI.

The decision of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce to save the public purse by compelling the Government of India to give up the plan of building the Imperial Capital at Delhi is in the nature of a hollow demonstration and is doomed to futility. Before starting on its altruistic mission the Chamber should have taken pains to establish its contention that the outlay on the new Capital would interfere with the provision of funds for railways and other forms of commercial development. The Chamber ought to be aware that the Government of India already borrow as much as the London market is willing to supply for railway purposes, and that in 1912-13 the Government allotted nearly eleven million sterling and in 1913-14 twelve millions to railway development. The Chamber ought to admit also that in the matter of railway finance the Government has to exercise considerable caution, and that its response to the demands of the mercantile community in the matter has always been as sympathetic as the multifarious claims on its consideration have permitted. Railway expansion, in its immediate results, can only satisfy the needs of a small section of traders, while the furtherance of education and sanitation has a far greater claim on the public exchequer. But education and sanitation, it must be confessed, have ever left the Bengal Chamber cold, its activities being generally restricted to some local question affecting its own interests. The partition of Bengal, which enormously increased the cost of administration, both recurring and non-recurring, left the Chamber completely indifferent, though the railway budget in those days was not satisfactory as at present. The true meaning of the Chamber's agitation is to be sought for in the indirect consequences of the change of the Capital. By the removal of the Government of India from Calcutta, the European merchants of Calcutta have lost a good deal of their undue influence which they were able formerly to exercise over the Government of India and they have not yet been able to reconcile themselves to that loss. The cry that crores of rupees are being wasted on the building of a new Capital is a crude device to tempt public support for a revival of the agitation against the removal of the Capital The money,—and no one knows yet, by the way, how much it will be,—is not going to be spent on Calcutta. That is the alpha and omega of the Bengal Chamber's plaint.

DAY BY DAY.

Mr. Vernon Bayley.

In the Note which appeared in this column on Monday regarding the late Mr. Justice Russell it was stated that

He collaborated with the late Mr. Vernon Bayley, a partner in the firm of Messrs. Crawford, Brown, etc., Solicitors.

We must express our regret that by a slip of the pen the writer of the paragraph was led to imply that Mr. Vernon Bayley, who is alive and a well-known and respected member of the legal profession in Bombay, was no longer of this world. We trust that it will be many years before such a description will have to be applied to his name, and, in the meanwhile we trust he will accept our apologies.

The late Mr. J. Brierley.

The late Mr. J. Brierley, B.A., whose death is reported by Reuter to-day, was a well-known theological writer, journalist and traveller. Having graduated from the London University, he entered the congregational ministry and was Minister at Torrington (N. Devon), Leytonstone and Balham for nearly fifteen years. In 1876, however, he resigned the ministry owing to failure of health and resided on the Continent, studying theology and general literature. He subsequently spent some time in Eastern travel and finally returned in 1891 to reside in London. While abroad and also since his return to London, Mr. Brierley contributed largely to theological papers and wrote several well-known works on religion, some of which have been translated into German and Swedish. Among his publications are:—"Ourselves and the Universe"; "Studies of the Soul"; "The Common Life"; "Our City of God"; "Life and the Ideal"; "Problems of Living"; etc. Mr. Brierley was just over 70 at the time of his death.

Major-General Beatson.

The news of the death of the late Major-General Sir Stuart Brownlow Beatson, K.C.B., K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O., will be received with deep regret by many friends in India. He had a distinguished career in the Indian Army. He entered the Army in 1873, when he joined the 17th Regiment. In 1876 he was serving in the 11th P. W. O. Bengal Lancers. In 1878 he saw action on the N. W. Frontier at Jowaki. He served in the Afghan Campaign of 1878-80 and was present at the capture of Ali Musjid (medal with clasp) Egypt, in 1882. He was afterwards deputed to Syria on special duty and earned a medal with bronze star. He served in Burma in 1886 and led the pursuit of Hlaoo and was mentioned in despatches. In 1897-98 General Beatson was engaged on the N. W. Frontier, where he took part in the relief and defence of Malakand, and the operations in Bajour, Mamund and the Mohmand country. In this connection his name was thrice mentioned in Despatches, and he was presented with the medal with two clasps and created C. B., In 1901 he commanded a mobile column in the Boer War. He served as Military Secretary to the Prince of Wales during H. R. H.'s Indian Tour of 1905 and as Private Secretary to Queen Mary during the Indian Tour of 1911-12: was an extra Equerry to the King and he was made a Major-General in 1905. Sir Stuart was born on 11th July, 1854.

Panama Canal Tolls.

In reference to Reuter's telegram to-day regarding the vexed question of Panama Canal tolls, it will be remembered that in October last year President Wilson announced that he was convinced of the correctness of the British contention that free tolls for United States shipping were a violation of the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty, and that he had decided to ask Congress to repeal that clause of the Panama Act. This Act, which was passed on August 24th, 1912, gave authority to the President to fix the tolls at a rate not exceeding $1.25 per net registered ton, freed the coastwise shipping from payment of any dues, and gave discretionary power to the President to fix a smaller charge for American vessels than for those of other countries. Mr. Taft, whose conscience was apparently troubled, issued with the Act a long memorandum setting forth the reasons for signing it. In effect, Mr. Taft's argument was that the words "all nations" used in the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty meant "all nations other than the United States"!

Karachi Municipal Politics.

After a somewhat heated and acrimonious debate lasting over two days the City Fathers of Karachi have refused to censure its President, the Hon'ble Mr. Harchandrai Vishindas, for his alleged betrayal of the interests of the Municipality at the last sessions of the Bombay Legislative Council. It will be remembered that the Hon'ble Mr. Harchandrai, to the evident surprise of his Indian colleagues, warmly supported the Karachi Port Trust Amendment Bill, which in effect reduces the number of municipal representatives on the Trust Board. Mr. Harchandrai's views were in marked contrast to those of the Hon'ble Mr. Bhurgri, also a Karachi gentleman, as also of Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, and several other Indian Members. As President of the Municipality, whose representation was sought to be curtailed, it had been expected that Mr. Harchandrai would oppose the official proposal, but, instead, he whole-heartedly supported it. This seems to have offended the sentiments of some of the City Fathers of Karachi and on Wednesday and Friday last the Corporators were engaged in discussing a motion of regret at and censure of Mr. Harchandrai's speech, brought in by one of the members of the Corporation. The motion, however, was lost by a majority of 23 to 9.

"Pan-Chewing."

In regard to the paragraph on "Pan-Chewing" which appeared in these columns on Friday last, it should be explained that the Dr. Mann whose views we quoted is not the esteemed Principal of the Agricultural College, Poona, but a namesake of his, who is the Editor of the "Herald of Health," a journal published in Upper India by the Seventh Day Adventist Mission.

Progress of Literacy in India.

Some interesting facts are supplied by the Census Report of 1911 regarding the progress of literacy in India during the last decade. In the whole of India, since 1901 the proportion of male literates has risen from 98 to 106 per thousand of the population, while among females the increase has been from 7 to 10. The Parsis easily head the list of literates, numbering 711 per mille, or, if those under 15 years are excluded, 831. Then come the Jains, with the Buddhists close behind, and closely approximating the last come the Christians. Among the Christians, however, the number of literate females is larger proportionately than in the case of the previously named communities. Sikhs and Hindus keep about equal pace, 101 males and 10 females being the proportion. The Mahomedans lag behind at a great distance with 69 and 4 respectively. Female education seems to have made greater progress in the Native States than in British India. The increase in proportion in Baroda is from 8 to 21, in Travancore from 31 to 50 and in Cochin 45 to 61.

The Provinces.

Among the provinces, Burma takes the lead, 222 being literate per mille, or 314 per mille, if those under 15 years are excluded. Bengal and Madras are a long way behind, with 77 and 75 respectively, the Central Provinces and Berar being last with 34 and 33 respectively. In South India, the Brahmin leads and a generalisation is made in the Report that the higher castes are in the foremost ranks. Of every ten thousand persons in India, 95 males and 10 females possess a knowledge of English. Since 1901 the number of people speaking English has increased by 50 per cent., Bengal being the most English-knowing province.

An Incident in a Train.

An extraordinary story of alleged gross discourtesy on the part of railway servants to an Indian gentleman and his wife is sent us by a Lahore correspondent. It appears that an Indian gentleman and his wife and an infant entered an intermediate class compartment in the up-passenger train timed to leave Jullunder city at 5-21 p.m. As the train was about to start, the stationmaster came hurriedly to the compartment and asked the gentleman to vacate it, saying it was reserved for women only, although there was no label outside at the time indicating that it was so reserved. The gentleman, however, immediately complied with the stationmaster's request but while he was arranging his luggage in an adjoining carriage the train started and his wife, who is said to be in a delicate state of health, tried to enter the carriage. She was, however, "rudely pushed aside," an formant states, "by a coolie acting under the orders of the guards." The lady having been thus left behind her husband shouted to the guard to stop the train, but no attention was paid to this. He was therefore obliged to pull the "alarm cord" and the train stopped beyond the platform at a distance of a furlong. The gentleman then asked the guard to take back the train for his wife, but the guard, objecting to this, the lady was compelled to walk the whole way on foot to enter the train. This took about ten minutes. It is to be hoped that the railway authorities will make an enquiry into the matter. We shall be glad to furnish the particulars as to names, etc., in our possession.

Freaks of Philately.

With reference to the fabulous prices at which postage stamps in modern times have been reported to have changed hands, a correspondent signing himself "Curious", points out an instance in which this typical craze for postage rarities may be said to have reached its climax. It is the 1847 issue of the Mauritius "Post Office" stamps. Our correspondent observes:—"This pair of 1d. and 2d. stamps are, in their latest catalogue quoted at £1,000 and 1,200 respectively by Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, the greatest authorities to go by in the matter of philately. The reason alleged for this exorbitant price is that only about half a dozen of the type have survived the neglect and ravages of two generations, and they are now in hands not calculated to part with them either for money or for name. Another instance may be cited. The East India postage, 1886, 4 as green stamp, with surcharge 'service' inverted, and on original cover, which can be seen at a well-known local firm of curios, has been offered more than a couple of hundred pounds, because it is believed to be the only one of its kind in existence. The history of the dealings in Indian postage stamps affords several such interesting instances of high and handsome prices. Only recently the owner of an used half anna postal envelope of King Edward VII was offered by an American tourist a sum of close on a hundred pounds, owing to its possessing two separate and totally distinct green impresses (one below the other) instead of one. These and such other freaks are bound to command still higher prices, with the advance of time; and it may be well worth advising your readers not easily to part with any 'anomalies of coloured paper' or 'vagaries of the post office' or 'stamp printers' waste, they may happen to stumble against."

KING'S SPEECH.

OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

"ENTENTE CORDIALE."

PEACE OF SOUTH-EASTERN EUROPE.

IRISH PROBLEM NOT SOLVED.

"LASTING SETTLEMENT MY MOST EARNEST WISH."

Parliament was opened under favourable conditions. After a reference to his relations with foreign Powers generally, the King touched on his coming visit to France. The protracted settlement of the Albanian and Aegean question was commented on. The measures adopted in India to combat famine were also touched upon. When speaking on the Irish question the King was full of concern, and said, that unless the matter was now handled with foresight and judgment, grave future difficulties were threatened.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 10.

The weather was beautifully sunny and Spring-like for the opening of Parliament to-day. The King and Queen drove in state from Buckingham Palace to Westminster through vast cheering crowds. The customary brilliant ceremony took place in the House of Lords.

The King read his Speech from the Throne. Relations with foreign Powers continued friendly. The King expressed his pleasure at his forthcoming visit with the Queen to France, testifying to the cordial relations between the two countries.

He hoped that the consultations regarding Albania and the Aegean Islands would contribute to the maintenance of peace in South-Eastern Europe, and trusted that on the arrival of the new ruler in Albania, progress would be made towards efficient and stable administration.

"I am happy to say that the Anglo-German and Anglo-Turkish negotiations regarding matters of importance to the commercial and industrial interests of Britain in Mesopotamia are rapidly approaching a satisfactory issue, while questions long pending with Turkey in respect to the regions bordering on the Persian Gulf are in a fair way towards an amicable settlement."

The King expressed gratification at the signature to the convention dealing with safety of life at sea. A bill would be submitted to carry out the convention.

"I regret that the early cessation of seasonal rains last Autumn impaired the prospects of agriculture in considerable tracts of my Indian dominions. The area visited by severe drought is fortunately restricted and measures have been taken for the relief of the distressed population.

"I regret that efforts to arrive at a solution by agreement of the problems connected with the Government of Ireland have so far not succeeded. In a matter in which the hopes and fears of so many of my subjects are keenly concerned, and which, unless handled now with foresight and judgment, and in a spirit of mutual concession, threatens grave future difficulties, it is my most earnest wish that the goodwill and co-operation of the men of all parties and creeds may heal the dissensions and lay the foundations for a lasting settlement."

The King announced bills for reconstituting the Second Chamber, and dealing with Imperial naturalisation housing, education and other social reforms, also authorising loans to the East African Protectorates to enable them to carry out public works urgently needed.

KIKUYU CONTROVERSY.

NO PROCEEDINGS FOR HERESY AND SCHISM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, February, 10.

The Archbishop of Canterbury has made a statement with regard to the Kikuyu controversy. He declines to allow the proceedings for heresy and schism to be taken against the Bishops of Uganda and Mombasa, but as questions of far-reaching importance have been raised he has decided to submit the matter to a consultative body of fourteen bishops which will hold its meeting in July.

The next meeting of the United Provinces Legislative Council will be held on the 13th March when the revised Financial Statement will be presented.

ULSTER'S DEMANDS.

MR ASQUITH'S "MOST CONCILIATORY ATTITUDE."

SPECIFIC PROPOSALS TO BE INVITED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 10.

Mr. Walter Long will move the Opposition amendment to the Home Rule Bill (sic) in the House of Commons, Lord Midleton being the mover in the House of Lords.

It is expected that Mr. Asquith will adopt a most conciliatory attitude and that he will indicate a strong desire of the Ministers to meet Ulster's demands. Mr. Asquith will also invite specific proposals for further safeguarding Ulster's interests.

THE INDEMNITY BILL.

"MONUMENT OF AUDACITY."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

CAPETOWN, Feb. 10.

The debate on the Indemnity Bill was resumed yesterday. The Labour leader, Mr. Creswell declared that the Government and the mine-owners had combined against the interests of the workers. He described the Bill as a monument of audacity and declared that the original cause of the trouble was the brutality of the Government last July.

THIRTY-EIGHT OUTRAGES.

General Smuts has placed on the table of the House of Assembly a return showing that thirty-eight outrages were committed or attempted during the recent labour troubles, including three explosions on railway, one of which was an attempt to wreck a troop-train.

LABOUR LEADER'S RE-ELECTION

DEPORTATIONS TO FORM AMENDMENT TO ADDRESS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb 10.

Mr. Ramsay Macdonald has been re-elected Chairman of the Labour Party, which has decided that its official amendment to the Address shall deal with the South African deportations.

HINDU IMMIGRATION TO NEW ZEALAND.

LEGISLATION CONTEMPLATED TO CHECK INFLUX.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 10.

A telegram to the "Daily Mail" from Christchurch says, that a steady influx of Hindus into New Zealand has been receiving the serious attention of Government.

Mr. Massey, the Premier, states, that something must be done to prevent the undue immigration of Hindus, and the matter will be dealt with firmly.

SOUTH AFRICAN LOAN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 9.

The issue of a 4 per cent. Union of South Africa loan of four millions sterling at 88½ per cent. is imminent.

MILITARY SUB ASSISTANT SURGEONS.

QUESTION OF FREE PASSAGE FOR EXAMINATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Feb. 10.

The Government of India have recently had under consideration the question whether Military Sub-Assistant Surgeons who are permitted to present themselves for professional examination in the prescribed subjects, either conjointly or separately are entitled to free passage on one occasion only or on each occasion when the subject is taken separately for examination. The present practice is that free passage is allowed on one occasion when the prescribed subjects are taken by candidates conjointly or for each journey when a subject is taken separately and that in case of failure in any subject free passage is not allowed a second time for attending an examination in the same subject. It has now been decided that in future a Sub-Assistant Surgeon shall not be allowed free passage to and from an examination centre more than twice for each grade examination, i.e., a candidate who does not pass complete examination on first occasion shall be entitled to free passage on a second occasion only irrespective of whether he presents himself for examination in the prescribed subjects conjointly or separately.

BRITAIN'S NAVAL SUPREMACY.

A GUILDHALL MEETING.

COMMERCIAL COMMUNITY'S SUPPORT.

NO FALSER ECONOMY THAN TO REFUSE FUNDS."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 9.

At a large and representative meeting of the citizens held at Guildhall, a unanimous resolution was passed assuring the Government of the support of the commercial community in any measures ensuring the supremacy of the Navy and the safety of the Empire. The speakers emphasised that there could be no falser economy than to refuse funds for the adequate defence of the country.

JAPANESE BUDGET.

REDUCTION IN NAVY ESTIMATES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

TOKIO, Feb. 9.

The Budget Committee of the Diet has voted the reduction of Navy Estimates by three millions sterling.

SCUFFLE IN THE JAPANESE DIET.

GREAT ANTI-GOVERNMENT DEMONSTRATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

TOKIO, Feb. 10.

A vote of want of confidence in the Government was defeated in the Diet to-day by 205 votes to 168. While the debate was proceeding a great anti-government meeting was held in Hibiya Park. Immense crowds also gathered in the vicinity of the Parliament and Navy Department, fully 25,000 being in the streets. They were ominously silent, awaiting the result of the vote. During the debate a scuffle took place on the floor of the house between Constitutionalists and Nationalists. One Nationalist was carried out unconscious.

OBITUARY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 9.

The death is announced of Mr. J. Brierley B. A., author and journalist.

LONDON, Feb 10.

The death is announced of Major-General Sir Stuart Brownlow Beatson of the Indian Army.

RAJA BAZAR BOMB CASE.

THE THEORY OF THE PROSECUTION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 10.

Further enquiry into the Raja Bazar bomb case was resumed to-day before the Joint Magistrate of Alipore.

Mr. L. P. E. Pugh who represented the Crown summed up the evidence for the prosecution. After explaining the law of conspiracy, counsel submitted that there was ample evidence to connect the accused with the present conspiracy and actual construction of bombs. There could be no doubt that the bombs found in the enquiry and exhibited in the case were explosive substances within the meaning of the Act. After comparing these bombs with those used in other outrages perpetrated by anarchists it had been found that the present bombs and those in the Mymensingh, Moulvi Bazaar, Midnapore, Delhi, Dalhousie Square and Bhadreswar outrages were of similar construction. That was the deliberate opinion of Government experts who were entrusted with the examination of all those bombs, and Major Muspratt Williams in his evidence had said that they were also probably the result of one controlling brain. The fact that the Bhadreswar outrage occurred after the arrests in the Rajabazar case did not matter much, but there was one significant fact which ought not to be lost sight of. Just after the discovery of the Rajabazar bomb factory a letter was sent from Bankipur to Hironmoy at Benares. In that letter the writer said: "Don't send anything here. Don't write anything here. There has been a great "golmal." The arrests were made on November 21st and the letter was dated the 24th it reached Banares on the 25th and the Viceroy visited Bankipur on the 29th. The question therefore arose was the bomb used at Bhadreswar really intended for the Viceroy? The suggestion was that after that letter from Bankipur the person who was in possession of the bomb did not know what to do with it. He wanted to get rid of it and as the Bankipur mate refused to take charge it was probably brought down to Bhadreswar and thrown at the police station. They would have to consider whether the bomb thrown at Bhadreswar Thana, was intended to kill the occupants there or really to get rid of it.

Council had not concluded when the Court rose for the day.

BAGHDAD RAILWAY ADMINISTRATION.

NEGOTIATIONS IN PROGRESS.

TWO BRITISH MEMBERS ON THE BOARD.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 10.

Reuter understands that Anglo-German negotiations with regard to the Bagdad railway in connection with Anglo-Turkish negotiations on the same subject are in progress. German officials have been in London discussing the details and it is stated that it is practically settled that there shall be two British members on the board of administration.

GRECO-TURKISH SETTLEMENT

A THREATENED HITCH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 10.

It has transpired that while accepting generally Britain's draft communication to be addressed to Athens and Constantinople, the Triple Alliance has opened the question of eventual measures to enforce the decisions of the Powers.

It appeared that there is reason to doubt Germany's willingness to participate in such measures, and a hitch is threatened, as it is unlikely that Greece will be willing to evacuate Albania unless the peaceful possession of the Islands is assigned to her and effectually guaranteed.

TERMS OF FRANCO-GERMAN AGREEMENT.

AN UNDERSTANDING OVER RAILWAYS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Feb. 10.

The "Matin" states that a Franco-German agreement will be published in a few days whereby, firstly, France renounces her interests in the Bagdad Railway, secondly, a junction is arranged between the Bagdad Railway and the Black Sea system, thirdly, Germany withdraws in favour of France regarding the construction of railways in Syria.

The "Matin" adds that an Anglo-German agreement will be signed simultaneously.

FRENCH EAST INDIES.

DEPUTY TO DISCUSS ANGLO-FRENCH INTERESTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Feb. 10.

M. Bluysen, Deputy for French Indies, has arrived in Paris to discuss the questions affecting British and French India.

THE CROWN PRINCE'S SUMMER TOUR.

PROPOSED VISIT TO GERMAN COLONIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

BERLIN, Feb. 9.

It is semi-officially announced that the Crown Prince and the Princess are considering a tour in Summer round Africa, visiting the German colonies.

NEW RUSSIAN RAILWAY LOAN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 10.

The prospectus has been issued in Paris of a 4½ per cent. Russian railway loan of £26,600,000, at 93¾.

DEPRESSION IN BELGIAN COTTON MILLS.

OUTPUT GREATLY REDUCED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

BRUSSELS, Feb. 10.

Several large cotton mills at Ghent are working only four and five days a week, and some three, while everywhere the output has been greatly reduced.

VICEREGAL LODGE NEWS.

(From Our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Feb. 10.

The Viceroy and Lady Hardinge accompanied by Mrs. Atkinson and staff arrived back at Viceregal Lodge this morning from Jodhpur.

Captain and Mrs. York and Captain Sherston arrived this morning as guests of the Viceroy and Lady Hardinge and Lady Alington, Miss Leigh, Captain the Hon. R G. A. and the Hon'ble Mrs. Hore-Ruthven and the Earl and Countess of Rock-Savage arrived this evening.

PANAMA CANAL ACT.

EXEMPTION FROM TOLLS.

PRESIDENT WILSON ON PREFERENTIAL TREATMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.

President Wilson has now made it clear that he is absolutely opposed to preferential treatment being given to the American coasting vessels passing through the Panama Canal. He has declared that the proposed exemption from tolls is a mistaken policy which is economically unjust and clearly a violation of the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty.

U. S. IMMIGRATION BILL.

PRESIDENT WILSON OPPOSED TO LITERARY TEST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.

In conversation with the Chairman of the Senate Committee on Immigration, President Wilson declared against the literary test for immigrants.

HAYTI'S PRESIDENT ESCAPES TO JAMAICA.

REVOLUTIONARY LEADER ELECTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 10.

President Oreste, of Hayti, has escaped to Jamaica. M. Zamor, the leader of the revolt, has been proclaimed President.

SITUATION IN PORTUGAL.

COALITION CABINET COMPLETED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LISBON, Feb. 10.

Bernardino Machado has completed a coalition Cabinet with Senhor Lima as Minister for the Colonies.

CANADIAN PARCEL-POST.

INAUGURATION OF NEW SERVICE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

OTTAWA, Feb. 10.

The parcel-post was inaugurated throughout Canada at midnight last night. The first parcel which went through the new service, was sent by the Postmaster-General to the Duke of Connaught, and bore a commemorative inscription.

DEFENCE MANOEUVRES AT KARACHI.

MOBILISATION ON A BIG SCALE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, Feb. 10.

A mobilisation on a large and serious scale of the whole of the defences of the Port of Karachi will take place at the end of this month and will last several days, during which time the mechanism of a number of important special services will be tested.

General Sir Malcolm Grover, Commanding the Quetta Division, arrives here on Saturday the 21st instant, and will inspect the troops on that day, as well as on Monday the 23rd instant.

The "war" is to be conducted very realistically and an actual enemy will descend upon Karachi from Bombay, or from some other port by sea as to which the Karachi garrison at present has no knowledge, and in fact the forces here will have to rely for all information as to the impending attack entirely on their own intelligence services.

THE "ZEMINDAR" AND THE PRESS ACT.

NEW PRESS TO BE STARTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Feb. 10.

The "Zemindar" newspaper, Lahore, whose press was recently connscated under the Press Act, applied to the District Magistrate for permission to start a new press to print the "Zemindar." The application has been granted subject to a deposit of security of Rs. 2,000.

The next issue of the "Zemindar" is likely to appear about 1st of March.

SIR ROBERT BADEN POWELL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 10.

The statement that General Sir Robert Baden Powell will shortly arrive at Bombay, seems to be based on some misunderstanding. The "Pioneer" understanding Sir R. Baden-Powell will not come out until next November.

WELSH COLLIERY DISASTER.

HOME OFFICE INQUIRY.

STARTLING EVIDENCE BY FIREMAN.

FAILED TO REPORT EXISTENCE OF FIRE-DAMP.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 9.

A sensation was caused at the Home Office inquiry into the colliery disaster last October at the Universal Colliery, Senghenydd, when fireman Davies stated that he examined the pit a few hours previously and admitted that he found the explosive mixture but did not report it. Despite the warnings given him by the Commissioner, Davies added that once before he had not reported a similar discovery.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Feb. 10.

Major Trevor, the Buffs, has been selected for appointment as Garrison Adjutant, Belfast.

Brigadier General Johnson, Commanding Dehra Dun Brigade, is granted leave for six months.

Captain W. F. Reichwald, R.A., is appointed Assistant Military Secretary to Sir BEauchamp Duff.

Captain H. L. Budge, 1st Battalion, Royal Scoots is appointed Adjutant of the 3rd Reserve Battalion of that regiment.

The retirement of Colonel H. G. C. Swayne, R.E., has been approved with effect from 23rd February, 1914.

Lieutenant Shuttleworth, York and Lancaster Regiment, is permitted to resign his Commission.

Lieutenant the Hon. Twisleton Wykeham Fiennes, R.A., is posted to "A" Battery, Royal Horse Artillery.

Second Lieutenant C. J. E. Greenwood is posted to the Indian Establishment for a tour of duty.

Lieutenant-Colonel A. H. C. Birch, R.A., is permitted to retire from 28th January, 1914.

Lieutenant Hope-Johnstone, Royal Ber-Berkshire Regiment is permitted to resign his Commission.

The following officers, Second Lieutenants of the Indian Army, unattached, are attached to Battalions of British Infantry Regiments, on their arrival in India:—

Messrs. J. L. Johnson, 1st Battalion, Highland Infantry, H. M. Pim, 1st Battalion, Connaught Rangers; G. S. Johnson, 1st Battalion, West Riding Regiment; H. M. K. Gracey, 1st Battalion, King's Own Scottish Borderer; G. U. Vansittart, 2nd Battalion, Loyal North Lancashire Regiment; Regiment, G. H. Lane, 1st Battalion Durham Light Infantry; P. R. Tahourd, 2nd Battalion, Norfolk Regiment; A. L. W Neave, 1st Battalion, Durham Light Infantry; H. N. Christian, 2nd Battalion, Royal Lancaster Regiment; R. A. Savory, 1st Battalion, West Riding Regiment; G. Angell, 1st Battalion Welsh Regiment; W. R F. Trevelyan, 1st Battalion, Connaught Rangers; F. S. Tucker, 1st Battalion, Royal Sussex Regiment; H. De. L. Penfold, 1st Battalion, Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers; B G. White, 1st Battalion, Royal Sussex Regiment; N. H. Broadway, 1st Battalion, West Riding Regiment, W. A. Broadfoot, 1st Battalion, Kings Own Scottish Borderers; R. C. Fletcher, 2nd Battalion, Royal Highlanders; W. F. Campbell, 1st Batalion Royal Sussex Regiment; H. D. H. Y. Napean, 4th Battalion, King's Royal Rifle Corps; K. A. Garrett, 1st Battalion, Royal Sussex Regiment; G. Lewis, 1st Battalion, Manchester Regiment; D. S. Frazer, 2nd Battalion, Royal Lancaster Regiment; L. H. B. C. Gore, 2nd Battalion, Royal Lancaster Regiment; L. H. Brunless, 1st Battalion, West Riding Regiment; E. V. R. Bellers, 3rd Battalion, Middlesex Regiment, G. R. Dowland, 2nd Battalion, Royal West Kent Regiment; H. S. Gordon, 1st Battalion, West Riding Regiment; H. E. Robertson, 2nd Battalion Royal Berkshire Regiment; J. A. Clegg, 1st Battalion, York and Lancaster Regiment; J. H. Taylor, 1st Battalion, Royal Sussex Regiment; W R. Mell, 1st Battalion, Royal Sussex Regiment; H. M. Hamilton, 3rd Battalion Middlesex Regiment; J. P. Fullerton, 2nd Battalion, East Surrey Regiment; J. P. Dening, 1st Battalion, Yorkshire Regiment; E. J. Fulton, 1st Battaltion, Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry; A. G. C. Bidie, 2nd Battalion, Royal Highlanders; F. N. Maltby, 2nd Battalion Somerset Light Infantry; D. H. Gordon, 2nd Battalion, Royal West Kent Regiment; and B. W. G. Walker, 2nd Battalion, Hampshire Regiment.

SIMLA, Feb. 10.

The 129th Baluchis at Ferozepore who will form the Simla Detachment this season, has been ordered to despatch the main party so as to arrive at their destination b 25th March next, the Gun Detachment to be sent fifteen days before them.

Owing to scarcity the moves of the 2nd Lancers and the 11th Lancers between Saugor and Delhi and *vice versa* have been posteponed till 1914-15.

As it is likely there may be no accomodation in the temporary quarters at Hongking for officers' families of the 40th Pathans and the 74th Punjabis, sanction has been accorded to the grant of free troopship passages to England for them should they desire it. Such families will not, however, be entitled to return passage to India or passage from England to Hongkong on rejoining.

CREDIT BANK CASE.

CHARGE OF CHEATING WITHDRAWN.

APPLICATION TO DISCHARGE ARANAHA.

OBJECTION ON BEHALF OF JAFFER AND MISTRY.

PROSECUTION CASE OPENED.

The public prosecutor opened his case against Jaffer and Mistry yesterday before the Chief Presidency Magistrate and set out all the facts most elaborately. He remarked that things would not end with the end of this prosecution. He, however, withdrew the charge of cheating for certain reasons mentioned in his opening address.

He also applied for the withdrawal of the charges against Aranaha giving as his principal reason that he wished to examine him as a witness. Counsel for Jaffer and Mistry opposed the application, which was supported by the pleader for Aranaha. Mr. Nicholson said that if the Court was against him, he would ask that Aranaha be tried separately. This alternative proposal was also opposed by Counsel for Jaffer and Mistry. His Worship reserved his decision in the matter.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, commenced the trial of Jaffer Joosub, N. R. Mistry and R. C. Aranaha, who were arrested by Inspector Morris, of the C. I. D., in execution of warrants issued against them based on the report made by Mr. Morris on two complaints filed by Mr. R. D. Sethna, the Official Liquidator of the Credit Bank, against the first two accused.

Mr. E. F. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown; Mr. S. G. Velinkar, instructed by Mr. Framroze Mehta, solicitor, and Mr. K. F. Nariman, pleader, appeared for the first accused; the second accused was represented by Mr. Kenneth Kemp, who was instructed by Mr. Dinshah Jijibhoy solicitor and Mr. V. F. Vicaji, pleader; while Mr. P. Godinho and Mr. B. J. Dhondy, pleaders, defended the third accused.

In opening the case for the prosecution, Mr. Nicholson said that this case was in great many respects different from the case against Jaffer Joosub alone not only very different as to the facts and the time but also with regard to the details thereof. As His Worship was aware a complaint was first made by Mr. Sethna against Jaffer Joosab and N. R. Mistry and it was alleged in that complaint that on the 7th January, 1911, a balance-sheet of the Credit Bank of India was issued to its shareholders as having been approved by the directors and it was stated therein that it showed the true position of the Bank and of the profit and loss account for the year ending 31st December 1910. His Worship would see that that balance-sheet was signed by Rice and Mistry as auditors, by Jaffer Joosub as manager and it was also signed by five directors. He wished to draw the attention of the Court to the fact that the printed copy of the balance-sheet circulated to the shareholders did not bear the directors' signature but the report which was annexed to this printed balance-sheet was signed by Kazi Kabiruddin. The notice convening the general meeting on the 1st February 1911, which was also annexed to it, was signed by Jaffer Joosub. The complaint then went on to say that the balance-sheet contained divers false and fraudulent entries. In the balance-sheet they had (a) a sum of ten lakhs, (b) a sum of seven lakhs eleven thousand, (c) a sum of Rs. 22,026-15-2, and (d) assets inflated to the extent of five lakhs four thousand. For the purposes of these proceedings he would not deal with either (a), (b) or (d), for he was simply dealing with the sum of Rs. 22,026-15-2 appearing in (c), which was shown to the credit of the profits and loss account as balance of profits. He would explain his reason for doing so afterwards. For the purposes of the present proceedings, he would ask the Court to assume those items to be correct and its effect would be that the proceedings would be very greatly shortened. Para five of that complaint said that it was the duty of Jaffer to prepare the balance-sheet and it was the duty of Mistry to examine it with the books of account and place it before the shareholders, and it charged the two accused with the making of or with being privy to the making of a false balance-sheet with intent to defraud and deceive the shareholders of the Bank, an offence punishable under section 215 of the Indian Companies' Act of 1882.

Mr. Nicholson read the section to the Court and said that his suggestion with regard to Jaffer and Mistry was that they were officers of the Company. There was no doubt whatever about Jaffer because he was the manager of the Bank. Mistry admittedly an auditor and although there were many decisions on the point he thought he need not go further than the decision reported in 18 Allahabad pp. 11 in the case of D. Connell v. The Himalayan Bank in which it was held that a duly constituted auditor elected by the shareholders was an officer of the Company. The two accused thus came under section 215.

CHARGE OF CHEATING WITHDRAWN.

Subsequently Mr. Sethna laid another complaint before His Worship in which he said that the directors were under a legal duty not to pay any dividend save out of profits. He did not wish to labour that argument now and said that the object of showing profits was to instigate—and the two accused in fact did instigate the directors—to pay a dividend and they did pay five per cent. dividend amounting to Rs. 13,738-1-9 out of supposed profits, but in reality, out of the capital. The allegation in this case was that there were no profits but a loss of Rs. 1,700.

In this second complaint, it was stated that Sir Bhalchandra was deceived in sanctioning the dividend, but he wished to state to the Court that he was not proceeding on the charge of cheating at all. He was not saying that there was no cheating, but all he was saying was that he was not proceeding on that charge. Sir Bhalchandra's name was mentioned there and he found that Sir Bhalchandra was not a director at the time. What he meant to say was this: Sir Bhalchandra was actually asked to take up the directorate on the 26th December, 1910, and he did not know whether Sir Bhalchandra attended the Board meetings or not, but at any rate at the directors' meeting which approved the balance-sheet and authorised its issue to the shareholders, he certainly did not attend and as far as he (Mr. Nicholson) could make out, he did not attend the directors' meetings till February. It was at any rate a doubtful case. At the meeting at which the proposed balance-sheet was considered, were present Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin, Mr. Hiralal Chhotalal Shroff, Mr. Rahim Joosub and Dr. Gulam Hussein Virji Patel. They passed it and also the report. Whether those four directors were cheated or not he could not say. All that he said at present was that he was not going to bring evidence to show that they were cheated. The charge under section 420 could, therefore, be dismissed.

WILFUL MISREPRESENTATION.

The next charge in the complaint was abetment of criminal breach of trust as a servant and as a banker. He was at present dealing with Jaffer and Mistry, Amplifying this charge, he said that they instigated the directors to recommend to the shareholders a payment of a dividend of five per cent. and the directors did recommend a dividend, the dividend was passed by the shareholders and it was paid and consequently the Bank suffered a loss. It did not matter in the least whether the directors were in league with Jaffer and Mistry or not. Either they were cheated by these two accused or they were in league with them. He said this because he was assuming that he would show that there were no profits out of which a dividend could be declared. In any case Jaffer and Mistry would be chargeable with this offence, because he said that Jaffer and Mistry by wilful misrepresentation or by wilful concealment of material facts which they were bound to disclose, namely, that there were no profits and they knew that the item of Rs. 22,000 and odd was false, they voluntarily caused or procured the recommendation of the granting of a dividend, which in consequence of that was granted and the Bank lost the amount paid to the shareholders. That was the law on the subject and he would now go to the facts in the case.

APPLICATION TO DISCHARGE ARANAHA.

But before doing so, Mr. Nicholson said, he wished to move another statement. After the matter had come before His Worship, His Worship had sent it to the police for inquiry. The police made a report and on that report His Worship issued process against the third accused Aranaha also. Now, he had carefully gone into the matter and for various reasons and under advice he applied to the Court to discharge Aranaha.

His Worship.—Is it necessary to have the Court's permission?

Mr. Nicholson.—I think yes, under section 494 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

Continuing, Mr. Nicholson said that in the first place Aranaha had certainly signed the balance-sheet and profit and loss account. When he looked into the articles he did not find anywhere that the accountant was to sign the balance-sheet and the profit and loss account. Then it might become questionable, he did not say it was, that he was an officer of the Company within the meaning of section 215 of the Companies' Act. But his principal reason in making this application, Mr. Nicholson said, was that Aranaha was well versed in what had been done at the time and was well acquainted with what was going on at the Bank and he, therefore, intended to call him as a witness after his discharge.

His Worship.—This last reason comes under section 337, does it not?

Mr. Nicholson said not because that section referred to offences exclusive triable by the Sessions Court and these offences were not such. He submitted that the Court could proceed under section 494 and remarked that there was no immediate necessity of his Worship coming to a decision but that was his application.

Mr. Velinkar opposed the application on behalf of the first accused both on law and on the merits of the case. He submitted that it was not competent to the Court to grant this application under section 494, and section 337 did not apply to this case. He said that the public prosecutor wished to examine the accused as a witness was not a good ground in law and a person so examined was not a competent witness. He relied on the case of Queen Empress v. Liladhar, Ratanlal's unreported criminal cases, 461 and said that the present offences formed what they called a warrant case and according to that judgment this application could not be granted. He knew that Mr. Justice Candy had decided otherwise but that was with reference to a charge of gambling and that was what they called a summons case.

COURT WOULD STULTIFY ITSELF.

On the merits, he submitted that in view of the order made by the Court on Aranaha's application for bail stating that reasonable grounds existed for believing that the accused had committed these offences, the Court would stultify itself by acceding to this application.

Mr. Kemp supported Mr. Velinkar's argument and added that since His Worship's last order was made, no evidence was recorded to show that the accused was less guilty.

Mr. Godinho said that the public prosecutor had absolute discretion in the matter. He argued that every reasonable means should be adopted to punish the guilty persons, as Mr. Justice Batchelor had remarked in his minute on confessions, and the Court should consider the ground that the accused would be called as a witness. He said that Mr. Justice Candy's judgment was the proper judgment to follow and that applied to this case. The accused giving evidence would be a competent witness and certainly a better witness than the one giving evidence on the pledge of pardon.

Mr. Nicholson, in reply, submitted that his application should be granted under section 494, but if the Court was against him, he would apply that Aranaha should be tried separately and he would then call Aranaha as a witness against Jaffer and Mistry. There was nothing stultifying to the Court in rescinding its own order, argued Mr. Nicholson, and just that morning Mr. Justice Davar rescinded his previous order in the Specie Bank Case in the matter of the Thakor Saheb of Morvi. He repeated that having considered all that he was bound to consider in the interests of the public, he asked for leave to withdraw from the prosecution against Aranaha. There were other reasons also. He was not so sure of his evidence against this man but he did not wish to state his other reasons unless the Court compelled him to do so.

ALTERNATIVE PROPOSAL OPPOSED.

Both Mr. Velinkar and Mr. Kemp opposed the application for a separate trial and remarked that it would be circumventing the principle that what could not be done by indirect means ought not to be allowed to be done by indirect means.

Mr. Godinho said that having argued that all reasonable means should be adopted in punishing a guilty person he could not consistently argue against the application for a separate trial.

His Worship reserved his decision in the matter.

Mr. Nicholson then proceeded with his opening speech. He asked the Court to remember that they were dealing with the profit and loss account only and for the purposes of this case they were assuming that the rest of the balance-sheet was correct, though as a matter of fact it was not so. The profit and loss account showed a profit of Rs. 22,026-15-2 for the year ending 31st December 1910, and he would lead evidence to show that that item was false and that that false item was known to Jaffer and that false item was known to Mistry. In order that the two charges, namely, one under section 215 of the Companies' Act, and the other of abetment of offences under sections 408 and 409, might be heard together, they must relate to the same transactions and for that reason he had not included the other charges with reference to the balance-sheet. There might be future proceedings and he believed that things would not end what the end of this prosecution.

Now his case was that he could actually prove that Rs. 9,286-3 were paid to shareholders as dividend and that amount represented the sum, which was the subject matter of the charge of criminal breach of trust, because that was the money that passed out of the dominion of the Company. The first thing that an auditor would do when he was called in to consider a balance-sheet was to ask for the profit and loss account and the books. Now in this case, prior to this balance-sheet there had been a half-yearly setting up of accounts and in that a sum of Rs. 11,345-10-6, which was a debit item, was taken to the adjusting account. The main item, an auditor would turn his attention to was the adjusting account and he would have found this item there. Several small items were put in subsequently bringing up the total to Rs. 11,637-13-6. This item was subsequently adjusted to the current deposit suspense account and that was manipulated by two items. A sum of Rs. 637-13 was debited to the miscellaneous account and the Rs. 11,000 was got rid of by the following manipulation. Rs. 11,000 were at first debited to Hassan Brothers' amount. (He was afraid they came in this case to) as a loan and it came in their loan account. This was a purely false loan and he would bring evidence to show that that was done merely to eliminate this item.

MANIPULATIONS OF AN OBVIOUS ITEM.

Now, this was so obvious an item that it would strike the eye of any auditor and he would bring evidence to show that it did strike the eye of the auditor as this loan matter was not a proper transaction and it consequently became necessary to manipulate the account again thus: One Mukundram Hiralal, who was a friend of Jaffer and who had an account in the Mandvi branch, where Ahmed Mahomed was then the manager, was instructed to draw two cheques, one of Rs. 1,000 and another of Rs. 10,000. This was about the 5th, or 6th or 7th January, a time when, according to the defence of Mr. Kemp. Mistry had been taking his audit at the Bank. Ahmed was telephoned to give an over-draft to meet these cheques, though the account had already been over-drawn by four or five thousand rupees. The cheques were given to Ahmed, they were cashed and moneys were put in the Hassan Brothers' account in the Chartered Bank on the same day and on the same day a cheque on that account for Rs. 11,000 was cashed from the Chartered Bank and the moneys so obtained were put in the Credit Bank and credited to Hassan Brothers' loan account.

Then there were two more items in the loan account, one of Rs. 5,000 and another of Rs. 2,000. Rs. 5,000 were debited to Noor Mahomed in his No. 1 account and Rs. 2,000 were debited to Jaffer's account. These items too would have struck the eye of any auditor who would on the faintest inspection of books have found out that they were false. Without going further into the matter he would say that these items represented, so to say, a gift of so many thousand rupees to the Bank to reduce and make the profits appear larger. By now a sum of Rs. 18,000 was accounted for roughly; but he intended to go further and prove that far from there being any profits, out of which to declare a dividend, there were losses. He would also call evidence to show that the two items of Rs. 5,000 and Rs. 2,000 were specially brought to the notice of Mistry. He would call before His Worship an auditor, who had gone through the books and who would say that making every allowance that possibly could be made for want of time, and inconvenience in looking into all the books, for haste, etc. there were certain items, which must strike the eye of a reasonable and proper auditor and he would call witnesses to prove that the items appearing there were wrong and wrong to the knowledge of Jaffar and Mistry. The auditor had prepared a balance-sheet and that would show a loss instead of Rs. 22,000 profit.

OBJECT OF SHOWING PROFIT.

Continuing, Mr. Nicholson said that his instructions were that this item was put there to make up a sum sufficient to pay five per cent. dividend and thus make a show for pretending that the Bank was doing good work. That was his case.

At this stage, further hearing of this case was adjourned until to-day.

Prior to this case being taken up, Mr. Morris appealed to His Worship to allow him to take a statement from a convict named Mukundram Hiralal in connection with this case.

His Worship asked if the defence should not be allowed to be present.

Mr. Morris replied in the negative observing that if the man had been a free subject, he would have summoned him to attend his office and there recorded his statement not allowing the defence to be present.

His Worship said that he would not allow anything to be done behind his back and told Mr. Morris to take the man's statement in his presence.

Mr. Morris did so and the matter was then dropped.

HAUNTED POLICE STATION.

WEIRD HAPPENINGS IN A CALCUTTA THANA.

(From Our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 10.

The story of a supposed haunted police station in Calcutta is published in the "Englishman." On Sunday night the police officers doing duty and living at the Fenwick Bazar Thana had some strange experiences. One of the sub-inspectors had retired for the night and had apparently fallen into a heavy sleep. The thana was empty except for a writer, head-constable and a constable on lock-up duty. Just after midnight a great noise was heard in a room upstairs. Thinking there was something wrong, the head constable went upstairs and found the inspector already awake making enquiries as to where the noise had come from. It was then ascertained that a quantity of harness and saddlery which had been hung on a peg had been strewn across the floor but no one was visible. A search was also made in case any intruders might have entered the premises, but no one could be seen. The inspector retired to rest again and all appeared quiet when a noise even grater than the first was heard. On this occasion all those awake in the thana including the inspector rushed out but no one was to be seen. It was, however, ascertained that one of the inspector's armchairs had been pitched out of the sitting room into the compound and smashed to pieces. The constable on gate duty was questioned but he denied that anybody had left or entered the thana.

On another occasion, an inspector who owned a number of dogs missed one of them one morning and on searching for the animal discovered it lying in a narrow lane west of the premises in fearful agony with its four legs broken. The dog had by some unaccountable means been thrown over the wall. This latter incident has caused some confusion among the members of the force, more especially the senior members who live in fear of being transferred to the Fenwick Bazar Thana.

BRITISH TERRITORY RAIDED.

FOUR VILLAGERS KILLED.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 10.

News from Peshawar states that Bunerwals have followed the evil example of their neighbours Utman Khels and raided into British territory. Rustam some twenty miles northeast of Mardan, was their objective and four villagers are said to have been killed.

MR. JUSTICE SESHAGIRI AIYAR.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Feb, 10.

The following communique is issued:—Under section 3 of the Indian High Courts' Act of 1911, Mr. T. V. Seshagiri Aiyer has been appointed by the Governor-General in Council a temporary Additional Judge of the Madras High Court for two years with effect from the date on which he takes his seat in succession to Mr. T. Sadasiva Iyer.

AGRA MOHURRAM RIOT CASE.

CHARGES FRAMED AGAINST TWO HINDUS.

(Associated Press.)

AGRA, Feb. 10.

In the case against two Hindus who are charged with rioting on the last day of the Mohurram, Mr. Alston, counsel for the prosecution, examined a Mahomedan shopkeeper at the hearing to-day before Mr. Moore, I.C.S.

Witness said that when he was sitting near his Tazia, the two accused came and threw bricks at him and said "maro." Witness ran away and the accused went with his Tazia. Mr. Bramley, Deputy Inspector-General of Police, came there some time after with the mounted police. Witness reported the matter to the police.

Two other Mahomedan shopkeepers in corroborating the evidence of the previous witness, said that a mob of Hindus armed with lathis came and took away the Tazia of the first witness. Several other Mahodans also gave evidence. The sub-inspector of police who investigated the matter, was also examined.

The accused pleaded not guilty.

The Magistrate framed charges against them under sections 147 and 295, I.P.C., for being members of an unlawful assembly, the common object of which was to use force and violence to the Mahomedans with the intention of insulting their religion by destroying the Tazia.

The application for bail was allowed on personal bonds of Rs. 250 and two sureties of Rs. 250 each.

SENSATIONAL CALCUTTA SUIT.

SIR SHAPURJI'S CLAIM FOR 18 LAKHS.

RECEIVER APPOINTED FOR JUTE PRESSES.

(From Our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 10.

At the High Court, to-day, Mr. Justice Chitty disposed of a rule issued in the case of Sir Shapurjee Burjorjee Broacha v. Dooli Chand.

On the mortgage of two houses and two jute presses the plaintiff lent the defendant Rs. 15,00,000. There was now due to the plaintiff, including the principal and interest, Rs. 18,00,000 for which he instituted a suit against the defendant. The present rule against the defendant. The present rule was for the appointment of a receiver to take charge of the mortgaged premises. His Lordship appointed Mr. Arthur Bonnaud as receiver on a remuneration of Rs. 600 a month for the two jute presses.

VICEROY'S DEPARTURE FROM JODHPUR.

PARADE OF IMPERIAL SERVICE LANCERS.

(From Our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Feb. 10.

At 8 a.m. His Excellency the Viceroy attended the parade of the Jodhpur Imperial Service Lancers. Her Excellency Lady Hardinge accompanied by the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana and Lieutenant-Colonel Sir J. Roberts, motored in advance to the parade ground and saw the proceedings from a stand in rear of the flag staff which had been specially erected for the occasion. This stand also accommodated all the visitors in camp and residents in Jodhpur.

The parade was under the command of His Highness the Maharajah and was drawn up in line facing the stand. The Commandants of the two regiments were Colonel Maharaj Pertab Singh and Colonel Maharaj Sher Singh. Punctually to the minute His Excellency the Viceroy accompanied by His Highness Maharaja Sir Pertab Singh, Major Holden, Major Strong and His Excellency's Personal Staff, rode on to the parade ground. After the Viceroy had been received with the usual salute, His Excellency accompanied by His Highness the Maharaja proceeded down the ranks of the regiments in their picturesque uniforms. The men, many of them wearing the China Medal, looked a particularly smart and serviceable lot, and in their subsequent movements which were carried out with precision, showed themselves to be well trained. On His Excellency returning to the saluting base, the line formed a column of squadrons and headed by His Highness the Maharajah came past first at the walk, then the trot and lastly at the gallop. Forming a line again they advanced at the gallop and halted short of the saluting base where the Royal Salute was accorded. His Excellency after expressing his appreciation of the fine display given by the two regiments to His Highness the Maharajah, dismounted and in company with Her Excellency returned to the Residency.

Later in the morning Their Excellencies visited His Highness Maharaja Sir Pertab Singh's fine stables and subsequently inspected the fine stud of horses and ponies on the polo ground outside Sir Pertab Singh's house. After lunch to which the following had the honor of being invited: His Highness the Maharajah, His Highness Maharaja Sir Pertab Singh, Sir Elliot and Lady Colvin, Colonel and Mrs. Windham, Mr. and Mrs. La Touche, Major and Mrs. Grant, Mr. Van Wart, Mr. Livesay, Mr. Parish and His Highness's two small brothers, Maharaj Umed Singh and Maharaj Ajit Singh, Their Excellencies left by motor for the station. After shaking hands with all those assembled on the platform Their Excellencies entered their carriage and at once the special steamed out of the Jodhpore station. The departure was private.

Their Excellencies are due to reach Delhi at 8-30 a.m. to-morrow morning.

OTTOMAN CONSUL-GENERAL AT RAMPUR.

(Associated Press.)

RAMPUR, Feb. 10.

The Ottoman Consul-General arrived here yesterday.

At his Highness the Nawab's orders a military guard-of-honour and the principal State officials were present at the station. A salute of guns was fired. He was put up in the Palace where His Highness visited him and remained with him several hours, subsequently taking him in his motor with himself to Khas Bagh where His Highness is at present staying.

THE AJODHYA RIOT.

CLEMENCY TO PRISONERS.

(Associated Press.)

FYZABAD, Feb. 10.

Speaking here yesterday Sir James Meston said that he had obtained full concurrence of the Viceroy to release at once twenty-three persons sentenced to various terms of imprisonment in connection with the riot of the last year in Ajodhya, when the Hindus attacked the Mahomedans and also as an act of special clemency to reduce by one-half the sentences of the remaining seven accused convicted in the same connection. At the same time his Honor was placing with the District Officer Rs. 500 to be distributed amongst the poorer Mahomedans who suffered from the riot.

A PANAMA SCANDAL.

COMMISSARIAT OFFICIALS SUSPENDED.

ALLEGED INVESTMENT FROM FOOD SUPPLY.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

PANAMA, February, 1914.

Mr. Burke, Manager of the Canal Commissariat Department, and another official have been suspended as a result of the investigation into the transactions in connection with the supply of food to the Canal Labourers. It is alleged that Mr. Burke has invested 137,000 dollars during the tenure of his post and a prosecution is impending.

BARRISTER CONVICTED OF CHEATING.

SENTENCE REDUCED BY HIGH COURT.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 10.

At the High Court to-day Justices Stephen and Teunen delivered judgment in the appeal preferred by Mr. Syed Khelafat Hussain, Barrister-at-law, who had been convicted by the Sessions Judge of Gaya, of cheating and sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 1,500.

The appellant was practising in the Courts at Bhagalpur, and had got a small property in that district which he transferred to his English wife in the interest of the children by her. It was alleged that the appellant caused an advertisement to be published in some Calcutta papers requiring the services of officers for that estate with deposits of Rs. 500 by the selected candidates. It was alleged that he selected three persons and took deposit money from them. It was further alleged that when the candidates found the income of the estate not even covering the pay of one of them they resigned and wanted back their deposit money. The defence was that the deposit was taken on condition that they would stick to the appointment for six months and that he was paying them seven and a half per cent. interest on the money. He was expecting financial help from England. The assessors found the appellant not guilty, but the Sessions Judge held that the appellant was a bankrupt and in need of money and convicted him on all the three counts of cheating.

Their Lordships allowed the appeal in cases of two complaints, but confirmed the conviction in the case in which Harihar Choudhery was the complainant. They however thought the sentence too severe. They reduced the sentence to nine months' regorous imprisonment and remitted the fine.

TWO BRITISH INDIA STEAMERS COLLIDE.

ACCIDENT IN BUSRA HARBOUR.

(From Our Correspondent.)

KARACHI, Feb. 10.

A shipping report verified here shows that the British India Steam Navigation Company's passenger steamers Dwarka and Baroda from Karachi collided in the channel while entering Basra harbour.

The fore quarters of both steamers were damaged but not seriously and there were no casualties The collision is attributed in some quarters to a fog, while others say it was the result of a sporting attempt on the part of each steamer to get in first.

LUDHIANA MEDICAL COLLEGE FOR WOMEN.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Feb. 10.

In persuance of he decision arrived at some time ago to recognise the Women's Christian College at Ludhiana as a Provincial Medical School for Women, the Punjab Government has decided to make an annual grant for three years in the first instance of Rs. 84,000 to the College funds and a special grant of Rs. 25,000 to the building fund.

During the second year of its existence Lady Grever's Hospital Fund for Officers families has considerably extended its field of activity and may now be regarded as well established. It has been opened to officers of the Royal Indian Marine and to the Ecclesiastical Establishment in India and the committee have now decided to extend it to the army generally, wherever stationed.

About 200 mistries employed by Messrs. Macintosh Burn and Company of Calcutta, went on strike on February 9th, in sympathy with one of their number who had been reprimanded by an overseer for smoking in a prohibited place. They declined to return to work when requested by the Manager to do so and were eventually moved on by the Police as an obstruction was being caused in the street adjoining the works. Further pressure was eventually brought to bear on the men and in the afternoon they returned to their duties.

PUBLIC SERVICES COMMISSION.

RECRUITMENT OF CUSTOMS OFFICERS.

SIR CHARLES ARMSTRONG'S VIEWS.

INDIANS AND IMPERIAL SERVICE.

DR. HAROLD MANN ON THEIR FITNESS.

At the Public Services Commission yesterday in Section A, seven witnesses were examined. Sir Charles Armstrong was examined for the Chamber of Commerce in regard to Customs. The other witnesses examined were from the Agricultural Department, both Provincial and Imperial.

Four witnesses, among whom was Mr. N. N. Wadia, representative of the Bombay Millowners' Association, were examined before the B. Section of the Commission sitting under the presidency of Lord Ronaldshay, on the working of the Factory and Boilor Inspection Departments. The Provincial Salt and Excise Departments provided the concluding evidence for the day in this Section, one witness being examined from each of the two Departments.

The final meeting of the Commission, so far as India is concerned will, it is understood, probably be held in Bombay on the 24th instant.

SECTION A.

The Public Services Commission resumed its sittings at the Bombay Secretariat yesterday, Section A sitting in the Council Hall. There were present Lord Islington, Sir Valentine Chirol, Mr. W. Madge, Hon. Mr. G. K. Gokhale, Hon. Mr. Fischer, Hon. Mr. Sly and Mr. R. F. L. Whitty, Collector of Customs.

The co-opted members were Mr. R. F. L Whitty, Collector of Customs, for Customs and Mr. V. H. Gonehall, Extra Deputy Director of Agriculture for Agriculture.

CUSTOMS SERVICE.

Sir Charles Armstrong, representing the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, was examined in regard to the Customs. In reply to the chairman he said that he had no remarks to make about the recruitment or training of Customs officers. Rs. 300 was too low a salary to start officers on; it should be raised to Rs. 400. The assistants in the larger firms were paid on an average Rs. 400, and came out when 22 to 25 years of age. They rose by 50 Rs. increments each year. They favoured the retaining of the Directorships of Madras, Bombay and Calcutta to I.C.S.. men. There had been four I.C.S. men as Collectors of Customs, since the reorganisation. The main reason for the organising into an Imperial Service was to allow an interchange. They were satisfied with the Customs administration at present. He thought in the Preventive Service European supervision was necessary; Indians worked well in the Appraisers' Department. They favoured a Director-General of Customs, as the different Collectors used occasionally to issue contrary orders, but there was, he thought, a better understanding among the different ports now.

HOW INDIAN COLLECTORS WORK.

In reply to Mr. Gokhale, witness said that in the days before the re-organisation when matters were slack, the Collector was an Englishmen. The Indian Assistant Collectors to his knowledge were quite satisfactory.

Mr. Gokhale:—Do you know that Indian Collectors are now appointed?—Yes.

And that they are working quite satisfactorily?—Well, I'll take your word for it.

To Mr. Sly witness said that the experience of the commercial firms led them to believe that large business concerns worked best under European supervision. Men in mercantile firms who came out on Rs. 400 salary received no allowances. He favoured the employment of local men with commercial experience, as the work of the Appraiser's Department necessitated it, and recommend that a certain proportion of the Customs' officers be recruited from men with commercial experience in India.

In reply to Mr. Madge, he said that such a man ought to have at least ten years' commercial experience. If he started earlier, he would not have the necessary experience. An interchange of officers between the Provinces was necessary, as also a continuity of service.

Examined by Sir Valentine Chirol witness said that if a man was taken from a large firm, it would make no great difference if he had afterwards to deal with that firm. The mercantile community felt that the I.C.S. man was the link between them and the Government and favoured the appointment of Service men.

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. G. F. Keatings, Director of Agriculture, Bombay, was next examined. To the chairman he said that before he took up the Directorship he had a two-year's course in Agriculture. He desired to have some men who would devote their entire time to research work.

He understood that the primary object of the Pusa Institute was research work, and, of course to train others. There was some dissatisfaction regarding one appointment of the Pusa staff. He thought that in years to come the Deputy-Directors would be qualified to take up the posts of the Directors of Agriculture.

He regarded it as important, and provided men were found, he would recommend the employment of Indians.

He had picked boys from the High Schools for scholarship in the Agricultural College, but he could not say how the experiment has worked. In research work it was not important to draw from the cultivating class.

He would prefer sending students to Poona, and providing the College with research work facilities. The staff of the Poona College consisted of a Principal, an Agricultural, Chemist, an Agricultural Botanist and Professor of Agriculture, and their assistances. He desired an increase in the staff in order to set apart men for research work.

PROMOTION FROM PROVINCIAL TO IMPERIAL SERVICE.

Regarding the Indians who were recruited for the Service, he would advocate their promotion from the Provincial Service to the Imperial Service, after the man had shown ability, and after sending him to Europe for a European experience. He would not promote the men till they had been four or five years in the Imperial Service. An extra Deputy-Director did the same work as a Deputy Director. He could not say if there was any undue disparity in the salaries paid for work of the same value—Rs. 500 to the former, and Rs. 1,000 to the latter—as that was a question of the market price and he did not know enough to judge.

To Sir Valentine Chirol witness said that the main assistance received from Pusa at present was in the training of agricultural officers. Regarding the research officer being primarily a research officer he thought it had a great advantage. In this province the Director of Agriculture controlled the Agricultural, Veterinary and Co-operative Credit departments.

ADVANTAGES IN THE EMPLOYMENT OF INDIANS.

He said the employment of Indians had a special value for what is known as missionary work, that was linking the work of the department with the agricutural population. In fact he said, it was necessary to be an Indian to popularise the department, and some of the Indians in the department had done very good work in this direction, and it was in this direction that the department looked for its chief benefit.

To Mr. Madge witness said that the advantage of having provincial research institutes was that it helped the students and members of the department. He found some Indians were interested in the results of scientific researches, but not in research itself.

To Mr. Fischer he said that some of the professors in the College were trained in Cambridge. He thought it was a great advantage in sending students to Cambridge. It gave them a wider experience. There are certain facilities at Pusa which were availed of freely by the Bombay department. He believed that the District officers should have some experience of research work and *vice versa*. The spreading of the results depended largely on the Inspectors. He would therefore favour a scheme which made selected district officers spend certain periods at College for research work. The present method of recruitment had provided them with many extremely good men. He was not sure that the instruction at Cambridge was very good.

RESEARCH WORK BY OFFICIALS.

To Mr. Sly he said that he did not propose a firm line to be drawn between deputy directors doing research work and those doing district work. It was advisable to have recruits of some practical experience. As it was, they had men who had had a great deal of experience: The Indians who were sent to Cambridge were, he thought, sent direct from college about four such men had been sent. The experiment had improved the men, but he did not think it was an ideal arrangement. As far as the actual teaching went, they could teach as well in Poona. From his experience of the present staff of the Provincial Department he would say that there were some men who were likely to form good recruits to the Imperial service. They were young men. The Indians he had in mind, who would make good district officers were such as were trained in the College. The promotion of a district officer to the Directorship in another province he would not recommend as the conditions in the Provinces were different.

POST GRADUATE STUDIES.

For post graduate studies he would send the student to the officer best qualified in that particular line. In addition to training men for the Provincial Department, Pusa had contributed much in research in sugarcane diseases, which had helped Bombay.

To the chairman witness said that the functions of the district officer and that of the research officer, were very different.

DR. MANN ON FITNESS OF INDIANS FOR IMPERIAL SERVICES.

Dr. H. H. Mann, Principal of the Government Agricultural College Poona in reply to the chairman said he would have a period of probation, but it could be made elastic. It would very probably have an effect on the recruitment, but the conditions of the Service could be made more attractive in order to overcome it. He attached greater importance to a man's attainments after he left College.

As far as his experience went, he considered Indians fit for the Imperial Service. He had three men whom he would recommend to any suitable appointment in the Imperial Service. Of these three one had received his training in England, another had gone to Europe after he had graduated and one had not been to England at all. In recruiting for the Service he would prefer men of the second class. In the training of research officers, he would bring the student in contact with a man who was doing high-class research work in the particular subject in which the student was interested. He favoured recruitment for the Imperial Service through the Provincial Service.

EMPLOYMENT OF PUSA GRADUATES.

The qualifications for admission into the Agricultural College at Poona was the Matriculation examination and one year at an Arts college. Twenty-five per cent., of the students belonged to the cultivators' class, if sons of small land-owners were included. Of the fourteen who graduated last year six had gone back to work on private farms, and that number was on the increase. He considered it distinctly gratifying. The rule of employing eleven of the graduates from the college in the Revenue Department, he considered a good one, and with the increased demand for graduates from the College from private landowners, there was no great difficulty in finding employment for the students of the College. The demand on the part of landowners for the College graduates he regarded as due, though not wholly, to a considerable extent to the work of the Agricultural Department. It was a part of a general movement, and as such was independent of the Agricultural Department.

The villager knew his needs, but the difficulty was to meet them. There was room for increase in the department on all hands, but he felt the personnel should be carefully selected.

In reply to Mr. Sly Dr. Mann said in recruiting they wanted men of experience, but he thought experience gained in England or America was hardly useful, and such experience as is gained in Germany, Belgium or Holland was much more useful in India. A period of probation was necessary, and he would make it possible for Government to get rid of a man at the end of each year of his probation, or for a man to leave at that time.

SCIENCE AND AGRICULTURAL TRAINING.

Regarding the recruiting of Indians for district work, he said that if the college course was a good one, that was the best course, but it must be remembered that a man who had been to college was raw material. He was not very enthusiastic over the man who had a science degree, for he did not know enough of agriculture to make him of use. On the other hand the agricultural student lacked scientific training. But if the agricultural college was a good one, he prefered the former, for it was easier to get the scientific bias than the agricultural bias. Besides the present scientific training universities prepared men for only one thing, scientific teaching, and not for technical work. This was true not merely of Indian colleges, but of colleges elsewhere. On the whole, he would prefer men who had passed through the agricultural college for the department.

About five per cent of the students in the Poona college had lived and worked on land. He thought that they were better materials for pure district work; but in no other direction. The College drew a class of students who generally were not likely to take a high degree in an Arts college.

He did not think this was due at the present time to the lack of prospects, but rather to the feeling that it was derogatory to an educated man to go into agriculture.

He thought India was the best place to keep up habits of scientific study, as there were many problems, but although the surroundings were not difficult for study he admitted the tone was **unfavourable to it.**

PUSA AS CENTRAL BUREAU OF AGRICULTURE.

He though: that the staff at Pusa should be recruited from the Provincial Service, but at the same time he was afraid the best men would not go there, as they could do much better work in the provinces. If the atmosphere at Pusa were like that of the Central Bureau of Agriculture at Washinton, people would probably want to go there, but not at present. He favoured the improvement of Pusa as a central place in India to which they could refer their problems.

Examined by Mr. Fischer, Dr. Mann said that what he meant by the atmosphere of the Central Bureau at Washington was that that Bureau looked upon itself as a servant of all the needs of the country. Pusa should be the central bureau for those working in the provinces. Its principal vocation must be research of problems affecting the country, but at present it was research on questions of their own choice. Indians had great success in propagating work. It was due to the personal influence under which they came that they were capable of carrying to be done for a number of years under supervision, before the students could carry on such work by themselves.

In reply to Mr. Madge he said that he did not think the English universities give any better instruction than they did in India. He favoured a practical training after some practical experience here. He would have no restriction whatever in regard to recruiting for the Imperial Service from the Provincial Service.

To Sir Valentine Chirol he said that the first interest of Pusa should be to find out the needs of the country. One or two representatives of the Provincial Department should go to Pusa once every four years

To Mr. Gokhale he said that it was easier to have an easy passage to the Imperial service than to have a highly paid Provincial Service.

Mr. S. L. Ajrekar, of the Imperial Agricultural College, said, in reply to the Chairman, that he had training at Cambridge, where he took a B.A. degree and a diploma in agriculture. He favoured the abolition of the distinction between the Provincial and Imperial Services, on the ground that much of the work done by officers of the two services were of a similier character. In the alternative he suggested the maximum of the Provincial Service should be raised to Rs. 800, instead of Rs. 550. He did not think the best possible men were recruited from England. He would like to insist on qualifications rather than experience. According to he present qualifications for admission into the Imperial Service, he thought there was a sufficient number of Indians to man the service.

To Mr. Gonehalli he said that he considered there were many Indians possessed of the necessary qualifications, to enter the Imperial Service.

METHOD OF RECRUITMENT UNSATISFACTORY.

Dr. E. J. Butler and Mr. S. Milligan, Imperial Mycologist and Imperial Agriculturist, were examined together. To the Chairman they said that they were elected to represent the whole of the Imperial Service. The present system of recruitment was unsatisfactory. When a vacancy occurred the Secretary of State made the appointment. They suggested a permanent selection Board with a retired officer at its head.

With regard to employment of non-Europeans they were of opinion that Indians had only shown ability in teaching thus far but not in the other departments.

RESEARCH QUALIFICATION IN RECRUITMENT.

Regarding the recruitment of Indians, they thought they should be recruited from the laboratories. They would send them Home after the men had acquired a certain experience. This was a research. In administrative work the feeling for this mode of recruitment was even stronger. After experience, the man could be given study leave, and they favoured the selected man with educational qualifications being recruited into the department.

They thought the field ought to be divided into three groups—Punjab, U. P., Bengal and Assam into one group, Bombay and C. P. into another, and Madras into a third.

They recommended that officers be allowed to retire after 25 years' service. Directors should be over 35 years' age, and should be senior, though it would not make much difference, for the man could be moved to another Centre if there was any feeling against it. They favoured the appointment of a Commissioner, who would control and co-ordinate the Agricultural Co-operative and Veterinary departments, and regarded such co-ordination as important.

In reply to Mr. Sly witness said that in the recruitment of men, it would be possible to say whether a man was likely to prove satisfactory or not after two years. For recruits for Pusa they favoured the selection from the Provincial Service. They did not think it would be detrimental to the men, and the provinces should be glad to give the man the wider field. They did not think the opinion expressed that the best men could not be got from the Provincial Department was of much weight. They thought that some attraction of salary could be made to draw Provincial men to Pusa. They did not think appointments of highly-paid men from England was wise. What they needed was men of experience.

In the employment of Indians at Pusa, they did not consider graduates in Agriculture necessary. Good material could be secured from the Universities. They should be put into the laboratories and if they were good men they were bound to come out top. At Pusa there were great facilities for research work. So far the Indians have not come out well in research work, but if they were good in scientific work they were bound to show up. They had experience of men of real ability from the Universities, and it was probable that they would in the future get good research workers.

In reply to Mr. Fischer they said that they favoured the strengthening of the Provincial Department, which would in turn supply men to Pusa. It would not be wise to shift some of the experts in the province, like those in tea, to Pusa. At Pusa they were anxious to give help to the Provinces as they did so whenever they were asked.

To Mr. Madge they said that they thought in research work what affected the whole of India should be done at Pusa, but what was peculiar should be worked at by the particular province. The scientific training at Pusa could be adopted to the needs of India. They considered that the post of Director should be held by an officer of the Department. They held that it was important that the Director should have a thorough technical knowledge.

To Sir Valentine Chirol they said that study-leave was very important, and should be spent where the subject to be studied had been most developed.

OVERLAPPING OF PROVINCIAL WORK.

Mr. C. E. Low, Director of Agriculture of the Central Provinces, at present on special duty in Bengal replying to the Chairman said that he had been a Director of Agriculture since 1905. As regards Pusa, he would like to make it a centre of research, and to give it the more fundamental and general work to carry out. He would prevent the Provincial work overlapping the work of Pusa, and *vice versa*, in order to eliminate any feeling of personal jealousy. There may be difficulties, but some working principle could be arrived at. He did not think the question was urgent at present but Pusa was even now doing work that was in the fineld of the provinces. The research of wheat at Pusa was an instance. Jealousy arose in this wayy. He had seen several instances. The staff at Pusa should be recruited from the Provinces whenever possible.

In regard to the recruitment of Indians, he would select them differently and train them differently for the different departments. For research work he would send the candidate to Pusa for post-graduate work and then pass him on to his provincial centres, but as regards the district officers, he would be chosen after some experience and responsibility. With reference to recruitment for the Imperial Service, he did not think there was any one in the United Provinces at present fitted, but he would say in recruiting he would choose men of experience and send them for a practical training in Europe. He suggested the increase of the district staff, if they could extend the field of their operation. On general consideration with reference to the carrying on of the work he wanted to see an extension of the staff. They had three provincial men in charge of Divisions, but under a deputy Director. They were in immediate charge of the general work and supervise the farms.

TEACHING TO BE LEFT TO INDIANS.

Research and teaching he would not keep separate at present. He thought it would be possible to leave more of the teaching to the Indian staff, and the European staff allowed greater time for research. The Agricultural College at Nagpur had three Europeans on their staff, with 55 students. The course was a three-year one.

To Mr. Sly witness said that the privilege to retire after 20 years' service would give the man a feeling of security and would thus attract recruits. Government would lose nothing by being generous.

SECTION B.

Section B resumed its sittings yesterday at the Secretariat, Bombay. The Earl of Ronaldshay presided and the other Commissioners present were: Sir Murray Hammick, Mr. M. B. Chaubal, Mr. Justice Rahim, and Sir Theodore Morrison. The co-opted members were:—Mr. E. L. Sale, Collector of Bombay (Factory and Boiler Inspection Departments); Mr. W. C. Shepherd, Collector of Salt Revenue, Bombay (Provincial Salt Department); and Mr. S. D. Smith, Assistant Collector of Excise, Bombay (Provincial Excise Department).

FACTORY AND BOILER INSPECTION DEPARTMENTS.

Mr. D. R. Macintosh, Chief Inspector of Boilers, Bombay, examined by the Chairman, said, he was of opinion that the Chief Inspector and the First Inspector could be recruited from junior inspectors and there was no rule prohibiting this. There was not much in the contention that a man having only the experience of marine boilers and none of land boilers, lacked certain qualifications. He recommended an increase in the salary of junior inspectors in order to attract a better class of men and also because the staff was not sufficient for the work that they had to do. The existing salary was not good to attract first class men. The qualifications of the coast chief inspector did not differ very much from those of a land chief inspector. It was a matter of experience only. The work of the First Inspector differed from that of an ordinary inspector and his appointment was justified because there ought to be one post of which the occupant could act as his (witness's) representative. He was not in favour of amalgamating the factory and boiler departments. The factory inspector would not be able to examine boilers. The amalgamation would not be practicable with the present staff. He was against the proposal to reduce the staff of junior inspectors and entrust the work to engineering clerks. He would have a head of the department for the whole of India.

MILLOWNERS PREFER EUROPEAN INSPECTORS.

Replying to Mr. Chaubal, witness said the object of the inspection was safety. Millowners had an engineer to see that the machinery was in working order, and the inspection was to find out whether it was in working order. If the inspector did not certify the boilers, they would have to stop. This would presumably mean that mill-engineers would take care to see that the boilers were in working order. But this was not always the case and there had been engineers who had been never inside the boilers. He had found out during inspections that Indian millowners preferred European inspectors to Indian ones. This was true as regards not only Bombay but all parts of the Presidency.

Mr. Chaubal next asked witness what was at the bottom of his statement that the class of Indians who were fitted for the work of his department would be hampered in the discharge of their duties by caste trammels? He drew witness's attention to the fact that the Parsis had no caste trammels nor had any other community except Brahmins. He asked witness what the grounds were on which he had based his statement.

Witness said some of the Indians did not take up dirty work. He however agreed with Mr. Chaubal that it might be due not to caste trammels but to another kind of trammels.

Replying to Mr. Sale, witness said that mill-managers were being informed of the date on which the boilers would be inspected, so that they could make preparations, and for this the machinery had to be stopped for some time, which meant that if the boiler inspector was also a factory inspector he would not have the opportunity of inspecting the mill-hands under factory conditions.

AMALGAMATION URGED.

Mr. C. Walke, Junior Inspector of Boilers, Bombay, replying to the Chairman, said his chief scheme was that the factory, boiler and smoke-nuisance inspectors should be amalgamated, which would be a great improvement from the point of view of efficiency and economy. A scheme of this character was discussed some time ago by Government, but was abandoned mainly on the ground that an inspector who did both kinds of work would not have the opportunity of inspecting the mill-hands when he went to inspect boilers. This could, however, be remedied and he suggested means for doing it.

It had been impressed upon them that they should pay casual visits to mills to inspect the boilers. The Government in a resolution, dated 24th January, 1912, had ruled that the two superior posts would be outside their (junior inspectors') pale of aspiration. These were not the exact words of the resolution, but that was the intention. Junior Inspectors had the same qualifications as Senior Inspectors. He was in favour of reducing the number of inspectors and entrusting the calculating work to engineering clerks.

Questioned by Mr. Chaubal, witness said theoretical knowledge combined with experience got in India, would not make a good inspector because he would not have the marine knowledge out here, which was essential. There was no rule debarring Indians and Anglo-Indians from being appointed to the two chief posts. But as a matter of fact, they were debarred.

Replying to Mr. Sale, witness said most of the recent accidents to boilers had occurred because inspectors had no mill experience.

Mr. N. N. Wadia, representing the Bombay Millowners' Association, examined by the Chairman, said all inspectors should have some experience of land boilers, which had a greater length than marine boilers. some of the recommendations made by Mr. Mackintosh were such as, the witness thought, were not applicable to land boilers. The appointments of inspectors should be open to Royal Marine and Mercantile Marine engineers and engineers having experience of land boilers. He had recommended a higher salary to attract better class of men. He advocated the abolition of the First Engineer because his duties were analogous to those of other inspectors. He thought the present number of inspectors was excessive, as the number of boilers had not been greatly increasing of late. He wanted the department to be imperialised, so that men from one province could be drafted to another and thus could have a greater chance of promotion.

NO OBJECTION TO INDIAN INSPECTORS.

Mr. Wadia further said junior inspectors must have a chance of rising to the post of chief inspector. He was against having one full-time examiner, because in the past they had had complaints of bribery, and he would prefer the present system of a Board of Examiners. Some time ago the Government wished to revert to the old system, but the Millowners' Association strongly objected to it. He was against the work regarding the Cotton Excise Duties being entrusted to inspectors, who had no knowledge of mill machinery He cited a case in which there was an inspector now, who had no knowledge of machinery and who, before his present appointment, had worked in the Appraisers' department in the Customs. He would transfer this work to the Customs Department. He was of opinion that the Chief Inspector of Factories should have nothing to do with the Collector of Bombay, but should be directly under the Government. It was a peculiar position that a man not having knowledge of mill-machinery should have control over inspectors.

Replying to Sir Theodore Morrison, witness said the Millwoners' Association had no objection to Indian Factory Inspectors. He had not heard of Indian millowners and managers having expressed a desire to have English inspectors in preferance to the Indian. He was of opinion that as long as they secured the services of efficient Inspectors, it did not matter whether they were Indians or English.

Questioned by Mr. Rahim, witness said he objected to Mr. Mackintosh's suggestion to revert to the old system of having a full-time examiner. He would much rather have a Board of Examiners than one full-time examiner. At present the Collector sat in judgment over the actions of his own subordinates, and though he would be assisted by assessors, he was not bound to accept their recommendations. Witness was in favour of having a Board to whom mill-managers could appeal against an order passed by inspectors, as they would thus have a better chance of justice being done to them.

WANTED A BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS.

Replying to Mr. Sale, witness said the boiler inspection work was being very well done now, and he thought there would be no deterioration if the number of inspectors were cut down. He admitted there was a Boiler Commission to hear appeals from orders of inspectors but he wanted an extension of that principle. The Collector had no power to alter boiler regulations. The work of inspection during the last five years had shown improvement. By this he meant the inspection had been more carefully carried out. In regard to his suggestion for a Board of Commissioners under the Factory Act he only wanted an extension of the present system. The Collector had no power to alter any calculations in regard to boilers, and when there was an appeal it was heard by a Commission consisting of expert engineers, presided over by the Collector.

Mr. Sale said the Collector did not sit at all.

Mr. Wadia said that recently there were one or two cases in which the Collector of Bombay distinctly went against the opinion of two expert assessors.

Mr. Sale said this was not the case.

Mr. J. D. F. Engel, Inspector of Factories, Bombay, replying to the Chairman, said he advocated the imperialisation of the service in order to give the men a bigger field.

Replying to Mr. Chaubal, witness said it had been stated in reply to a question in the House of Commons some time ago that the great bulk of mill-managers and foremen were Europeans, and that there was therefore no necessity of employing Indian Inspectors. The position had now, however, been changed and it did not apply to the present times, as the number of Indian mill-managers and foremen was now greater than that of Europeans. The statement that Indian inspectors did not carry influence with mill-managers was only one of belief. He did not think it was necessary to appoint Indians in preference to Europeans to detect certain kinds of frauds, for the work could be equally well done by either. Only 4,000 children were actually employed, while 13,000 passes had been issued.

Replying to Sir Murray Hammick witness said all his men had not English experience.

SALT DEPARTMENT.

Mr. H. G. Bulkley, Assistant Collector of Salt Revenue, Bombay, examined by the Chairman, said there was no necessity of recruiting men direct for posts carrying Rs. 250 and over per month, because he believed they could get first-class men to start with Rs. 100 a month and then rise to higher grades.

Questioned by Mr. Chaubal, witness said the men were satisfied with the system of selection. There were many Europeans who had started on a salary of Rs. 100 and had not risen to be Assistant Collectors. Two Parsis, two Indians and a Eurasian had acted as Assistant Collectors in the past.

Replying to Mr. W. C. Shepherd, witness said no educated Hindu had applied for an Inspectorship. The reason might be that

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During the second year of its existence Lady Grever's Hospital Fund for Officers families has considerably extended its field of activity and may now be regarded as well established. It has been opened to officers of the Royal Indian Marine and to the Ecclesiastical Establishment in India and the committee have now decided to extend it to the army generally, wherever stationed.

HIGH COURT.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

ARMY OFFICER'S DEBTS.

ILLEGAL ATTACHMENT ON PAY RAISED.

(Before Mr. Justice Macleod.)

AMARCHAND HAZARIMAL & Co. v. CAPTAIN F. D. DAVIDSON.

and

KING KING & COMPANY v. CAPTAIN F. D. DAVIDSON.

In this matter the chamber summonses which were adjourned for hearing in Court, were heard by His Lordship last week.

Messrs. King King and Co., and Amarchand Hazarimal and Company had obtained decrees against Major Davidson; and in execution of those decrees the attachment was levied on the officer's pay. Both the plaintiffs shared the moiety of the attached pay. Major Davidson having come to know later on that such an attachment of his pay was illegal, he took out a summons calling upon the plaintiffs to show cause why the attachment levied by them on the salary of the defendant should not be raised, and why the sum of Rs. 2,304-2 recovered by the plaintiffs under such attachment should not be refunded.

His Lordship delivered the following judgment disallowing any refund but holding that the attachment should be raised:—

Messrs. King King and Co., obtained a decree against Major Davidson, then a Captain in the Indian Army, in suit No. 303 of 1911 on the 25th of July, 1911, for a sum of Rs. 4,454-15-8 and costs and further interest. In execution of the said decree the plaintiffs attached a moiety of the defendant's pay, and in pursuance of such attachment the Deputy Comptroller of Military Accounts remitted to the Sheriff such moiety. Thereafter Amerchand Hazarimal and Company who had obtained a decree against the same defendant in suit No 290 of 1907, in the court of the First Class Subordinate Judge at Poona, transmitted their decree to this court for execution, and applied for rateable distribution between themselves and Messrs. King King and Company, under Section 93 of the Civil Procedure Code. Rs. 3,384-2-11 paid to the Sheriff as aforesaid have been rateably distributed between the two plaintiffs. There is now in the hands of the Sheriff the further sum of Rs. 2,976-12-7, which in the ordinary course would be distributed in like manner. But on the 20th of January, 1914, the defendant took out a summons in the Poona suit No. 290 of 1907, calling upon the plaintiffs to show cause why the attachment levied by them on the salary of the defendant should not be raised and why the sum of Rs. 2,304-2-0 recovered by the plaintiffs under such attachment should not be refunded. On the 24th of January the defendant took out a similar summons against the plaintiffs in suit No. 303 of 1911. His Lordship adjourned the summonses into Court, and they were argued before me, on the second of February.

ATTACHMENT COULD NOT BE CONTINUED.

In the face of the decision of a Bench of this Court in Velchand Chhaganlal v. Lieut. Bourchier, I. L. R., 37 Bom., page 26, counsel for the plaintiffs were unable to contend that the attachment on the defendant's pay could be continued. In that case the defendant was an officer in a British regiment; but the reasons given by the learned judges for their decision apply equally to an officer in the Indian Army. In Calcutta Trades Association v. Ryland, I.L.R., 24 Cal., P. 102, and in Henry Watson v. Cloyd, I.L.R., 25. Mad., P. 402, the defendants were officers of the Indian Staff Corps and in both cases, it was held that there was a distinction between an officer of the Indian Staff Corps and on officer of the Regular Forces. But no reference was made to section 190, sub-section 3, of the Army Act of 1881, from which it is clear that officers of the Indian Staff Corps or the Indain Army are also officers of His Majesty's Regular Forces. Nor in either of those cases was any reference made to sub-section 2, sub-clause (b), of section 266, of the Civil Procedure Code of 1882. This has been reproduced in section 60 of the Code of 1908, and was held in Velchand v. Bourchier, to be a bar to the court considering whether an officer in the army fell within the dennition of a "public officer" given in the Civil Procedure Code. Therefore, there can be no doubt that the defendant is entitled to receive his pay without any deduction, and that the attachment levied by the plaintiffs in suit No. 303 of 1911 must be raised. The Sheriff must also pay to the defendant the sum of Rs. 2,976-12-7 which he realised under the attachment and which has not yet been distributed between the plaintiffs.

QUESTION OF REFUND.

The question whether the plaintiffs can be ordered to refund to the defendant what has already been paid to them by the Sheriff under the attachment depends on whether the money so received by them can be considered as having been paid by the defendant under coercion, or money voluntarily paid under a mistake of fact. It was admitted by the defendant's counsel that he had had no objection to Messrs. King King and Company receiving the moiety of his pay under the attachment levied by them. It was only when he discovered that the plaintiffs in the Poona suit were obtaining a share in that moiety that he decided to question the validity of the attachment. It must be taken, therefore, that the money paid out by the Sheriff was not money paid under coercion. Nor was it money paid under a mistake of fact. It was paid because the defendant did not choose to apply to the court to raise the attachment. If there was any mistake in this matter, it was one of law, that is to say, the defendant must be taken as having under mistake, considered that the attachment on his pay was permitted by law. Though it is also possible that there was no mistake of any sort, the defendant preferring that Messrs. King, King and Company, should be paid the debt in this manner.

Therefore, in my opinion, the defendant is not entitled to a refund of what has already been paid out to the plaintiffs.

It was suggested in argument that the defendant might be estopped from claiming a refund; and it is quite possible that the plaintiffs may have acted upon the belief arising from the defendant making no attempt to dispute the attachment that he acquiesced in it. But so far as this case is concerned, there is no evidence on which a case of estoppel could be founded.

Attorneys for the plaintiff: Ardeshir Hormusji, Dinshaw & Co.

THE STANDARD BANK LTD. *v.* HEMCHAND SARUPCHAND.

The plaintiffs in this suit had lent Rs. 63,700 at 7½ per cent on the security of 1,130 shares of the Indian Specie Bank. The defendant had signed a promissory note in favour of the plaintiff for the amount. The shares had been transferred to the plaintiff and the arrangement between the parties was that the defendant was to keep a margin with the plaintiff equal to the defference between the value of the shares deposited and the amount of the loan. When the shares went down the plaintiff called for margin-money and the defendant deposited with the plaintiff some more shares including some again of the Specie Bank. On the plaintiff calling for a margin a second time the defendant was unable to pay. The plaintiff had sold ten shares of the shares pledged and had given the defendant credit for the amount realised. The Specie Bank had then gone into liquidation with the result that the shares deposited had become worthless and the plaintiff Bank was under a liability to pay Rs. 50 per share in respect of the uncalled capital of the Bank in liquidation. The plaintiff sued to recover from the defendant a sum of Rs. 61,103-8-0 with interest and for a declaration that the defendant was bound to indemnify the plaintiff against the payment of future calls in respect of the shares pledged to the plaintiff.

The Advocate-General, Mr. Inverarity and Mr. Raikes appeared for the plaintiff.

His Lordship passed the decree prayed for with costs.

Attorneys for the plaintiff: Payne & Co.

SHORT CAUSES.

DELIVERY OF POSSESSION DECREED.

(Before Mr. Justice Davar.)

PEROJSHA J. JOSHI *v.* PESTONJI J. PATEL AND ORS.

Mr. A. P. Mehta appeared for the plaintiff.

The plaintiff leased a certain plot of land at Fergusson Road, Worlee, to the first defendant for a period of 999 years on the 29th of March, 1912. Among other conditions the lease provided that the lessee should re-enter in case of failure to pay rent. Rent for a long period had fallen into arrears and the first defendant had become insolvent. The second defendant was an equitable mortgagee from the first defendant and the third defendant was Mr. R. D. Setna, the official assigne, as representing the estate of the first defendant. The plaintiff now sued for recovery of arrears of rents, mesne profits and delivery of possession.

His Lordship passed a decree against defendants one and three for Rs. 312, being the arrears of rent claimed, and a decree against all the defendants for delivery of possession with the costs of the suit.

Attorneys for the plaintiff: Wadia Gandhy & Co.

SEQUEL TO SPECIE BANK FAILURE.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LTD. *v.* HEMCHAND SARUPCHAND.

Mr. H. A. Vakil appeared for the plaintiffs.

This was a suit to recover the unpaid balance of a loan made by the plaintiff Bank to the defendant on the security of 50 shares of the Indian Specie Bank. The plaintiff had lent Rs. 5,500 to the defendant on the 9th July 1912. Accounts had since been made up and the defendant given credit for dividends on the shares. The plaintiff now sued to recover Rs. 3,713-11-0. His Lordship passed a decree for the amount in favour of the plaintiff with interest and costs.

APPELLATE SIDE.

JEALOUS HUSBAND'S CRIME.

INTERPRETATION OF JURY'S VERDICT.

(Before Justices Heaton and Shah.)

BHAYA GHELA AND THREE OTHERS v. KING-EMPEROR.

The accused were charged with having combined together with the common intention of causing the death of one Mana Mesur, and grievous hurt to his brother Sura, and with having caused the said death and grievous hurt, offences punishable under sections 302 and 326 read with section 34 of the Indian Penal Code.

The accused were tried by Mr. C. N. Mehta, Additional Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad, and a jury. The jury found that the first and second accused were guilty of attacking Mana with sticks and inflicting wounds which resulted into his death, and that they acted under grave and sudden provocation without premeditation. As regards the third and fourth accused they found them guilty of attacking Sura and causing grievous hurt but without malicious intent.

The Sessions Judge was not inclined to agree with the jury in that the first two accused caused Mana's death without premeditation. However, he did not think it necessary to express disagreement with the unanimous verdict of the jury because even under the section of the Indian Penal Code of the milder offence, viz., section 304 (first part), it would be competent for him to pass an adequate sentence, the maximum punishment being transportation for life. For these reasons he accepted the verdict of the jury and convicted the first two accused under section 304 (first part), of the Indian Penal Code, and sentenced them each to rigorous imprisonment for 10 years, which he changed under section 59 of the Indian Penal Code to transportation for life for an equal term. He also accepted the verdict of the jury as to the guilt of the third and fourth accused and convicted them under section 326 of the Indian Penal Code and sentenced them each to rigorous imprisonment for five years. The case for the prosecution was that the first accused, Bhaya Ghela, suspected that his wife had an intimacy with the deceased Mana Mesur. It was said that all the four accused arranged a meeting of Bhaya's wife and Mana at a grove of *khijdu* trees near the temple of *Ganjajali Mata;* by prevailing upon the wife to decoy Mana to that place in her company, where they were to do the foul deed of murdering Mana and disabling any man that came to Mana's rescue. The first and second accused accordingly armed themselves with heavy iron-bound sticks and the third and fourth accused armed with swords concealed themselves near the appointed place. The wife according to the arrangement, decoyed Mana and brought him to the grove. The first two accused rushed upon Mana with their sticks; two of the fatal blows on the head were given by the second accused Ebhal, and after Mana had fallen on the ground, he was belaboured by both these accused with their sticks indiscriminately so that in all nine serious injuries were caused to him. Hearing of these beatings, Mana's brother ran up to his rescue and he was attacked by the last two accused with swords. Mana died at night. The injuries of Mana's brother were not very serious and he soon recovered.

A DELIBERATE ATTACK.

This was the case for the prosecution, but it was, however, not in exact accordance with the case set forth by the complainant Sura (brother of Mana). He said that Mana was not decoyed by Sumari to the grove but that he and Mana were going to the river to water their bullocks. Mana was going ahead of him as he had to stop on the way; that there was no meeting of Mana and Sumari; and yet those four accused who had concealed themselves behind trees made a brutal attack on Mana and Sura as described above.

The theory suggested on behalf of the defence was that on seeing his wife with Mana the first accused lost all control over his passions and attacked Mana with the stick; that hearing of this struggle, Sura and his witnesses and other people of the village came up. A free fight took place between the two parties in which Mana and Sura got the injuries. The other three accused were not among those people and it was impossible to say who caused injuries to Mana and Sura.

Mr. G. N. Thakore on behalf of the accused, contended that the Sessions Judge was wrong in interpreting the verdict of the jury as regards the first and second accused as amounting to a verdict of guilt under section 304 (first part). The verdict of the jury was eventually accepted by him, and so it was his duty to have passed sentences on the basis of that verdict which was the only true and correct verdict. The trial as regards the third and fourth accused should have been with the aid of assessors.

Their Lordships held the accused guilty under section 335 and not under section 304, (first part). Their Lordships, therefore, reduced the sentence of all the accused to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

Mr. G. N. Thakore appeared on behalf of the accused-appellants.

The Government Pleader represented the Crown.

ARRIVALS FROM HOME.

The Anchor Line s. s. Elysia is due to arrive here on the morning of the 11th instant with the following passengers:—

Mrs. E .E. Aldridge, Miss E. Aldridge, Miss S. A. Aldridge, Capt. C. Arthur, Mrs. Arthur, Infant and Nurse, Miss F. M. Bruere, Mr. E. M. Burn, Mrs. Burn and Infant Mrs. L. J. Carter, Capt. L. P. Collins, Mrs. Collins, Infant and Nurse, Miss E. M. Cooke, Mr. J. H. Cooke, Mrs. Cooke, Mr. W. T. Fox, Mrs. Fox, Maj. F. C. Fulton, Mr. V. M. Gaikwad, Miss M. L. Gauthay, Maj. T. Hunter, Mrs. Hunter, Child and Infant, Miss F. Mackinnon, Mr. D. K. Macrae, Rev. P. Millholland, Mrs. Millholland, and 2 Infants, Mrs. G. P. Morris, and Infant, Miss C. M. Peake, Miss H. M. Pollard, Mr. A. G. P. Pullan, Mrs. Pullan, Mr. W. Reid, Mrs. Reid and Infant, Miss L. Mr. James Welsh, Miss D. Welsh. Mr. R B. Whitehead.

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FANCY DRESS BALL AT THE YACHT CLUB.

Photo by Bourne and Shepherd.

Scene at the supper shamiana on the lawn.

WIRELESS FOR ALL.

GREAT POWERS' TREATY OF THE SEA.

OUTCOME OF TITANIC AND VOLTURNO.

Delegates of all the maritime Powers singned at the Foreign Office on Jan. 20 a convention which will be, humanly speaking, the charter of safety of every ocean-going passenger in future, says the "Daily Mail."

With the tragedies of the Titanic and the Volturno in mind, the delegates guard against the idea that their regulations will make a liner safe or unsinkable, but the new requirements will be a great step forward.

Lord Mersey, who controlled the Titanic inquiry, presided at the international conference, and summarised its results to the delegates, who represented:

British Empire.	Germany.
France.	United States.
Italy.	Austria-Hungary.
Sweden.	Norway.
Holland.	Belgium.
Denmark.	

Canada, Australia, and New Zealand were specially represented.

Iceberg Patrol.—The United States will control vessels patrolling the Atlantic for icebergs and derelicts and will warn all liners by wireless. Captains warned must at night reduce speed or alter the course. All captains must give wireless warning of icebergs. All the Powers will share the cost, Britain paying 30 per cent., Germany, France, and the United States 15 each, and the others the rest.

Safety Bulkheads.—All ships must be subdivided into watertight compartments sufficient to keep them afloat in case of casualty, and must have bulkheads to prevent the spread of fire. There must be means of escape from these compartments. Carriage of dangerous goods in passenger liners is prohibited. Captains are urged to use unceasing vigilance and never think that their vessel is unsinkable.

Wireless for All.—Every ocean-going vessel with fifty or more on board must have wireless with a range of 100 miles, and in most cases there must be a continuous watch by qualified men for wireless distress calls. A captain in distress may select from answering vessels the one most likely to help him.

Boats for All.—There must be lifeboats or equivalents (including life rafts) for all on board, with special life-jackets for children. Sufficient sailors must be trained to use the boats.

Fire at Sea.—There must be organised patrols to detect fire and adequate means to put it out.

Light for Night Disasters.—It is urged that electric lighting and wireless generating machinery should be on an upper deck so as to be unaffected should the boilers' fires be put out by a leak.

Further details of the convention are to be published on February 15. After it was signed Mr. Buxton eulogised the work of Lord Mersey and the delegates and revealed the interest that had been taken in the conference by the King and Queen and the German Emperor.

Senator Lewis and Judge J. W. Alexander, delegates of the United States, express the warmest appreciation of the results achieved by the conference and urge the effect such an international effort on behalf of humanity must have on the cause of general peace. Judges Alexander declares that the regulations for construction are the most important part of the convention.

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INDIAN SPECIE BANK.

MORVI THAKOR'S PETITION.

TO BE RESTORED TO THE FILE.

JUSTICE DAVAR'S JUDGMENT.

Mr. Justice Davar delivered his judgment yesterday on the summons obtained by the liquidator of the Indian Specie Bank against the Thakor Saheb of Morvi for having the latter's petition to wind up the Company restored to the file. His Lordship observed that his previous order was made under a misapprehension. His Lordship believed that the Thakor Saheb wished to protect himself under his personality as a Ruling Chief against making himself amenable to the jurisdiction of this Court and he observed that it was in the highest degree essential in the interests of many thousands of share-holders and creditors who had been ruined by the failure of this Bank that nothing should be done by this Court that might even remotely have the effect of impairing or defeating its jurisdiction over the Thakor Saheb whose name was prominently before the public as a director of this Bank. His Lordship felt no doubt that the interests of justice required that the Court's previous order should be revoked and the petition should be restored to the file. His Lordship made the order accordingly with costs against the Thakor Saheb.

At the Bombay High Court, yesterday, Mr. Justice Davar delivered judgment in chambers on the summons obtained by Mr. J. Sanders Slater, official liquidator of the Indian Specie Bank, calling upon His Highness Sir Waghji Bahadur, Thakor Saheb of Morvi, to show cause why the order obtained by him for the withdrawal of his petition should not be vacated and why the petition should not be ordered to be restored to the file.

Mr. E. B. Raikes, instructed by Mr. E. F. Nicholson, appeared for the liquidator in support of the rule; Mr. J. D. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Wadia, Ghandy and Co., appeared to show cause on behalf of the Thakor Saheb.

His Lordship, in delivering his judgment, said:—

His Highness the Thakor Saheb of Morvi, a Ruling Chief of one of the Native States in Kathiawad, is a large shareholder of the Indian Specie Bank which is now under liquidation. Besides being a shareholder, he claims to be a creditor of the Bank to the extent of about 33 lakhs of rupees. On the 1st of December 1913 he presented a petition through his Solicitor to me in Chambers for an order for winding-up the Company. As at that time about half a dozen other petitions had already been presented to me, I accepted his petition but gave no order for advertisement or service, as it was quite unnecessary to do so. On the 4th of December I delivered judgment entrusting the carriage of the provisional liquidation proceedings to the petitioners Matubhai Govundbhai Doctor and another.

PERMISSION TO WITHDRAW PETITION.

On the 19th of December the petitions came on for hearing and an order for winding-up was made and an Official Liquidator was appointed. Pending the hearing of the petitions, on the 16th of December 1913, the Thakor Saheb's Solicitor made an application to me in Chambers to permit his client to withdraw his petition and to take it off the file. I acceded to his application and made an order to that effect *ex parte*. It was at that time well known that the Thakor Saheb was making very determined attempts to reconstruct the Indian Specie Bank and for that purpose had been convening meetings of shareholders and creditors. When on the 16th of December this application was made to me to withdraw and take off from the file the Thakor Saheb's petition, I naturally concluded that at the hearing of the petitions which was fixed for the 19th of December he intended to submit some sort of scheme for the reconstruction of the Bank, and felt that his petition for winding-up by the Court might prove embarassing to him; and taking that to be the sole and only object of the application, I made the order asked for *ex parte*.

An application, however, was made to me by Counsel on behalf of the Provisional Liquidator asking me to rescind the *ex parte* Order of the 16th of December, pointing out to me that the order allowing the Thakor Saheb to withdraw his petition might have the effect of embarassing or defeating any claims that the Official Liquidator may have to make against the Thakor Saheb who had rendered himself amenable to the jurisdiction of this Court by invoking its assistance by the presentation of his petition. I granted a Summons dated the 20th of December 1913 calling upon the Thakor Saheb to show cause why the order should not be vacated and why the said petition should not be ordered to be restored to the file.

That Summons has been argued before me by Mr. Inverarity on behalf of the Thakor Saheb on Tuesday the 27th January last. The learned Counsel stated that he appeared under protest and contended that his client was not amenable to the jurisdiction of this Court, that the presentation of the petition was not by itself any ground for holding that the Thakor Saheb had became so amenable to the jurisdiction of this Court, that this Court had no right to issue a Summons against him and that the Order of the 16th of December should not be disturbed in any way. He further argued that the Thakor Saheb having presented his petition, he was entitled to come before the Court and ask for its withdrawal and cited certain authorities in support of his contention.

AUTHORITIES HAVE NO APPLICATION.

It seems to me quite clear that these authorities have no application at the present time, as both the present practice in England and our High Court Rule 640 entitle any other creditor or contributory to take up and go on with the petition. The question before me at present is not whether the present petition by the Thakor Saheb has or has not made himself amenable to the jurisdiction of this Court. The only question is whether the *ex parte* order made by me should be allowed to stand or should be vacated, and the decision of this question must be influenced by the admitted facts in this case.

There can be no question that I have the power to vary, alter, modify, rescind, recall or set aside the order, if I find that it is one that requires in the interests of justice to be dealt with in that way, or if I am satisfied that it is an order that is inadvertently made or is one that ought not to have been made. This question was carefully considered by me in the case of *Nagardas Vutsraj v. Anandrobhai*, reported in 9 Bom. Law Repr., page 495. This order of the 16th of December was made by me under an entire misapprehension, as to the object of the Thakor Saheb in asking me to allow him to withdraw his petition. I assumed that that object was merely to save himself from embarrassment in bringing forward before the Court a scheme for the reconstruction of the Bank. It now appears that that was not his real object. I asked Mr. Inverarity at the argument of this Summons to tell me what the object of the Thakor Saheb was in making the application to be permitted to withdraw his petition and the learned Counsel could give me no information on the subject and told me that he was unable to do so.

OBJECT OF THE THAKOR SAHEB.

The object which I assumed the Thakor Saheb had in view evidently was not the real object because so far as he is concerned he never brought before the Court any scheme whatever for the re-construction of the Bank. As the application for withdrawal of this petition was deliberately made and as the attempt to cancel the order of the 16th of December is strongly resisted by him, I assume that there must be some object in the attempt to take the petition in question off the file. That object can only be gathered from facts about which there can be no dispute, and what are those facts? The Thakor Saheb is a holder of a very large number of shares in respect of which calls have to be made by the Liquidator for unpaid capital of the Bank. The Thakor Saheb admits that within a very short time of the closing of the Bank's doors, he has obtained from the Bank a large number of valuable securities and his Current Account was debited with Rs. 16,50,000. The learned Counsel appearing for him gave some explanation in connection with that transaction and on this Summons an affidavit has been put in by a clerk of the Thakor Saheb's solicitors in whose mouth the same explanation is put. This deponent Shapurji Sorabji Joshi cannot possibly have any personal knowledge of what he is saying. The only person who could give the explanation and vouch for the truth of it, is the Thakor Saheb himself, and it is to be noticed that he has carefully abstained from making any affidavit himself. The transaction under which the Bank parted with valuable securities worth lakhs of rupees at a time when it was in hopelessly insolvent circumstances, requiries to be carefully investigated, and it remains to be seen whether the view taken of this transaction by the accountants who have made their report to the Court is correct or whether it is "grossly misleading and unfair" as the solicitors' clerk is made to say in his affidavit.

WHO WERE THE MEMBERS OF THE SYNDICATE?

Then, again, the Thakor Saheb claims to be a creditor of the Bank to the extent of 33 lakhs of rupees. No doubt it is a fact that 33 lakhs of rupees stand to the credit of the Thakor Saheb in the books of the Bank, but it is equally a fact that the Thakor Saheb was a Director of this Bank and it was notorious for years that the Bank was carrying on enormous speculation in transactions in silver. The Managing Director before his death openly stated to me in Court that those transactions were carried on by the Bank on behalf of a syndicate, and he refused to disclose the names of all the members of that syndicate. Those silver transactions have resulted in heavy losses amounting to over a crore of rupees. It is most essential therefore to ascertain who were the members of that syndicate and who are liable to contribute towards those losses. It also remains to be ascertained what if any are the liabilities of the Directors in respect of this and other matters. It will be for the Thakor Saheb to explain why such a large sum of money as 33 lakhs of rupees belonging to him were allowed to lie uninvested as a deposit in the Bank.

It must also be remembered that when the Bank failed and the Directors and others presented their petitions to the Court for winding up the Bank, the Thakor Saheb, after he had presented his petition, was making desperate attempts to save the Bank from liquidation and take the Bank's affairs away from the Court and prevent the investigation of its affairs by the Court consequent on the liquidation by the Court. Why was he doing this?

ANOTHER MATTER TO BE NOTICED.

One other matter I should like to notice here. In the affidavit put in by the solicitors' clerk on behalf of the Thakor Saheb on this Summons, it is stated that although Counsel appeared for the Thakor Saheb on the 4th of December, the day I delivered Judgment, he was specially instructed to make no application for the carriage of proceedings on behalf of his client, and the solicitors' clerk then goes on to say that it is incorrect that His Highness applied to this Honourable Court to give him the carriage of the winding up order and the liquidation proceedings. This statement of the clerk, so far as it relates to Counsel and his instructions' is perfectly correct, but in so far as it states that no application was made to the effect mentioned above, the same is wholly incorrect, as will appear from the following paragraph in my judgment which I delivered on the 4th of December last:—

"Having come to the conclusion that the petitioning Directors should not have the carriage of these proceedings, it remains to be determined as to who should have them. All the petitioners urges on some ground or another that they should be entrusted with that duty. One of such petitioners is the Thakor Saheb of Morvi, and his Solicitor in presenting the petition told me that he was an absentee director and therefore incurred no liabilities and that as he was by far the largest creditor and share-holder, he should have the conduct of the winding up proceedings. I find on his petition that he has at a time when the Bank was in sore straits, advanced Rs. 16,50,000 and obtained a large number of securities from the Bank. Quite apart from the question as to whether he would or would not be held liable for anything as a Director, the fact that he was mixed up with the Managing Director in monotary transactions at a time when the Bank was in great financial difficulties and various other considerations make it extremely undesirable that he should have a hand in the winding up of this Company."

This passage in my judgment shows beyond all doubt that His Highness when he presented his petition, did desire to have the conduct of the liquidation proceedings.

NOT AN UNFAIR PRESUMPTION.

Under all these circumstances it is not an unfair presumption in the absence of any explanation on his part as to the object in trying to withdraw his petition, that the Thakor Saheb wishes to protect himself under his personality as a Ruling Chief against making himself amenable to the jurisdiction of this Court. It is in the highest degree essential in the interests of many thousands of share-holders and depositors who have been ruined by the failure of this Bank that nothing should be done by this Court that might even remotely have the effect of impairing or defeating its jurisdiction over the Thakor Saheb whose name was prominently before the public as a Director of this Bank. It must be remembered that the personality and the position of the Directors forming the Directorate of a public Company are important factors in inspiring confidence in the public and in inducing such public to entrust its moneys to such companies; and whatever may be the responsibilities or liabilities of the Directors of the Specie Bank, they are matters that still remain to be investigated. I feel no doubt whatever that my order of the 16th of December is an order that was inadvertently made and ought not to have been made and the interests of justice require that it should be revoked. If I had not been influenced by a wrong assumption on my own part and if I had before my mind the consideration that such an order might, however remotely, affect in any way the interests of the Bank by impairing or defeating the jurisdiction, I would never have made this order.

Having regard to all the circumstances I have mentioned, I have no hesitation in making the summons absolute and revoking my order of the 16th of December, 1913. I direct the Thakor Saheb's solicitors who have obtained possession of their client's warrant and petition under the order now revoked to return the same to the Prothonotary forthwith and the Prothonotary will restore the same to the file. The Thakor Sahib of Morvi must pay the liquidator's costs of this Summons and I certify that this was a fit case for the employment of Counsel.

SOUTH AFRICAN STRUGGLE.

THE CENTRAL FUND.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Amount previously acknowledged.	3,20,384	15	2
"The Bombay Chronicle," being the amount collected by the paper 14th instalment	1,500	0	0
Mr. Prabhashankar Venishankar, President the South African Indian Fund Committee (Bhownagar), through Mr. K. Natarajan	1,300	0	0
"The Gujarati", being the 8th instalment of contributions collected from the subscribers and readers of "Gujarati". ...	1,049	13	0
Through Lady Dhunbai Cowasjee Jehangir for the Ladies Fund....	1,000	0	0
"A Friend", through Mr. K. Natarajan	1,000	0	0
Rai Sangjee, through Mr. K. Natarajan	714	4	0
Broach collections, through Mr. Haribhai J. Amin, Second instalment	500	0	0
Dr. Sunderlal, Advocate, Allahabad, through Mr. H. N. Kunzruu, Servants of India Society	500	0	0
Karachi collections, through Mr. Durgadas B. Adwani fourth instalment	450	0	0
Khamgaon collections, through Mr. L. V. Kaikini, Servants of India, Society, Yeotmal, first instalment	300	0	0
"The Gujarat Mitra" Fund, through the editor	250	0	0
The Framji Petit Spinning and Manufacturing Company Ltd., being the amount contributed at at their Mills, through the Secretary Mr. S. R. Khambatta ...	187	11	6
Buldana collection, through Mr. L. V. Kaikini, Servants of India Society, second instalment ...	150	0	0
The office staff of the Sholapur Mills, through Seth Narottam Morarjee Goculdas	113	14	0
The Weaving Department of the Sholapur Mills, through Seth Narottam Morarjee Goculdas ...	100	0	0
Mr. Sachchidanand Sinha, Allahabad, through Mr. H. N. Kunzru, Servants of India Society, Allahabad	100	0	0
Messrs Thakersey Muljee & Co. being the amount of collections from the Hongkong Spinning and Manufacturing Co. Ltd., through Mr. K. Natarajan	74	11	9
Mr. S. A. Kulkarni, Agent, Ganga Vesh, Kolhapur City	60	0	0
Mr. Naranjee L. Desai, Bulsar ...	30	0	0
Seth Tulsidas Morarjee Ratansi, through Seth Tricumdas D. M. Goculdas	25	0	0
Mr. S. V. Karandikar, through Mr. K. Natarajan	21	0	0
Mr. Gunpatram N. Pathak, Kathlal, District Kaira	19	8	0
The Spinning Department of the Sholapur Mills, through Seth Narottam Morarjee Goculdas	12	1	3
Sums under rupees ten	10	8	0
Total Rs. ...	3,29,853	7	2

One Babu Umesh Chandra Benerjea, of Jhamapukur Lane, Calcutta, died on Tuesday last. The deceased gentleman left all his properties by a will to his wife and after her death the property is to go to the Calcutta University which, according to the terms of the will, is to found two research scholarships out of it. The "Bengalee" states that the near relations of the deceased gentleman having refused to cremate his body owing to their disappointment in inheriting the properties the students conveyed his body and cremated it with all the honour due to such a benevolent soul.

ALL INDIA NEWS IN BRIEF.

The report of the Protector of Hedjaz pilgrims in the 1913, season states that 10,587 persons were vaccinated in Bombay.

Mr. A. Y. G. Campbell, I.C.S., C.I.E., will succeed Mr. P. L. Moore, I.C.S., C.I.E., as President of the Madras Corporation.

Among the visitors to Delhi this week is Dr. A. Schattenfroh of Austria. He is visiting India with a view to make special study of tropical diseases.

Professor Ramamurty has been robbed of his medal coat with 98 gold medals along with gold watch and chain and one Chandraharam valued at about Rs. 5,000 at Samastipur.

Professor Bose is proceeding on deputation to England, France and Germany, to address learned Societies. The Secretary of State has also placed at Dr. Bose's disposal a recurrent grant for his investigations in India.

Seth Danbir Hukum Chand of Indore has made a splendid gift of four lakhs of rupees to the cause of Jain education.

It is estimated that during the last decade Hinduism has given 40,000 converts to Mahomedanism and nearly three times that number to Christianity.

In connection with the opening of the Indo-Ceylon railway, arrangements are being made by the Ceylon Customs Department to examine and levy duties on the dutiable luggage of passengers who cross over from India, and some of the officers will be posted on the Indian side.

A cable has been received stating that Dr. Monindra Nath Das, M. B. Cal., and M.R.C.S., London, son of the late Babu Krishna Dhan Das, Government Pleader of Madhipura, Bhagalpur, has been admitted into the Indian Medical Service. He is perhaps the first student from Bihar to get into the I. M. S.

The Criminal case of Lala Mangal Sen, Managing Director, Hindustan Assurance and Mutual, Benefit Society, v. Rai Bahadur Mulraj, under Section 500, I. P. C., has been transferred by the Government of India from the Presidency Magistrate's Court, Madras, to the Court of the District Magistrate, Lahore.

Mr. G. A. Ogalay, lately Editor of the "Deshewak," newspaper the publication of which was discontinued some time since, has started a new vernacular weekly newspaper at Nagpur called "Maharasthra" of of which the first issue was published on the 4th instant after a registration fee of Rs. 500 under the Press Act had been paid.

The Maharaja Manindra Chandra Nandy of Cossimbasar has given a subscription of Rs. 100 per month fro three years and a second class passage to enable Prof. K. G. Naik, M. A. B. Sc., F. C. S. (Lond.) to prosecute his further studies in Chemistry at any Western University. Prof. Naik occupies the Chair of Chemistry at the Krishnanath College, Berhampore.

The "Indian Daily News" is responsible for the statement that the Lieutenant-Governor of Behar and Orissa will shortly take furlough preparatory to retirement and that the Hon. Sir William Duke, will act for him. On enquiry the "Behar ee" learns that as far as Sir Charles Bayley is concerned the statement is entirely without foundation. Sir Charles, has no knowledge of the intentions attributed to him.

The conductors of the "Zemindar" newspaper, have decided to recommence its publication. A declaration has already been filed before the District Magistrate of Lahore for a new printing press and an appeal for pecuniary help has been addressed to its sympathisers. Meetings in favor of the "Zemindar" have been hold at various places. Nawab Viqar-ul-mulk has subscribed Rs. 100 towards the "Zemindar" Relief Fund.

The "Pioneer," drawing attention to the excessive expenditure on vaccination sates that in the United Provinces in the year 1912-13 each operation cost Government one anna and nine pies, which was two pies more costly than in the preceding year. Only three provinces, Bihar, Bengal and the N.-W. Frontier, could do it more cheaply and all other provinces spent over two or three annas; while Burma and Bombay, were so recklessly extravagant as to pay As. 7-3 and As. 9-2 respectively.

A Kalimpong correspondent telegraphs:—"There are still some 1,500 Chinese in Lhasa. These are divided into two sets, distinguished by Tibetans as old and new Chinese. The latter represent deserters from among the modern troops who joined the Tibetans in the recent struggle. Now that they are no longer required, they find themselves in an awkward predicament. They dare not return to China overland and afraid to venture down here. Many of them are starving and have been forced to beggary."

In the current number of the "International Review of Missions" dealing with India, Mr. Oldham the Editor, regards the widespread movement towards Christianity among the depressed classes of Hindu society as the dominant fact in the missionary situation, while the "Gitanjali" is quoted as evidence of the recovery and rebirth of a distinctively Indian literature and civilisation within the pale of that society. Another expression of the new life stirring in India is the increase of efforts to serve and uplift the community, of which the Servants of India Society, the Social Service League, and several other organisations are referred to as examples.

In connection with the case in which Mr. and Mrs. Strover were arrested by the Beniapukur Police for firing four shots from a revolver at their landlord, Shaik Nabi Bux, the two accused were placed before the Deputy Commissioner of Police at Park Street, Calcutta, Inspector Rigby informed the Deputy Commissioner that having continued his search on Wednesday, for the missing revolver he came across it concealed in some household utensils. The revolver at the time was fully loaded and in addition to this the Police are reported to have seided a small box of cartridges. The accused have both been sent up for trial at the Sealdah Police Court.

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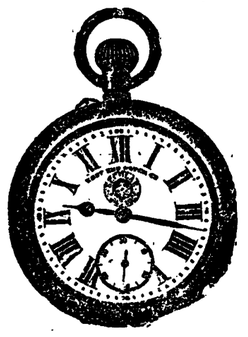

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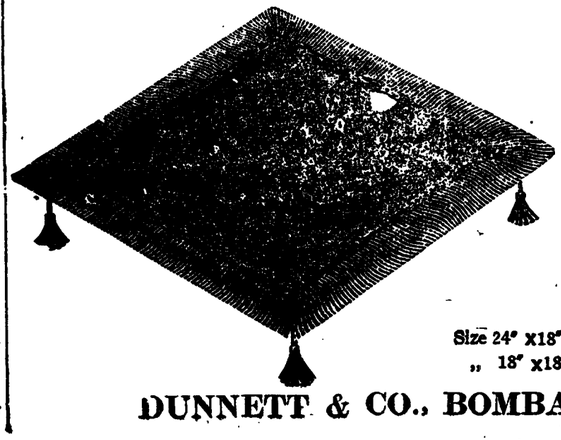

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POLICE AND CONFESSIONS.

BOMBAY JUDGES' VIEWS.

MR. BEAMAN'S EMPHATIC CONDEMNATION.

RETRACTED CONFESSIONS SHOULD BE EXCLUDED.

The minutes recorded by the judges of the Bombay High Court on the question of the prohibition of confessions, or, in the alternative the stricter regulation of the procedure under which they are recorded, are included among the papers annexed to the Government of India's Despatch on the subject, which appeared in our Monday's issue. Mr. Justice Beaman, who dissents from the opinions of his brother judges of the High Court in a striking note, urges the limiting of the power of recording confessions to first-class magistrates at head-quarters provided with a prison in the independent charge of the Jail Department, and the total exclusion of retracted confessions.

MR. JUSTICE BEAMAN'S NOTE.

The following is the minute by Mr. Justice Beaman:—

I am and for the last twenty years have been strongly of opinion (a) that retracted confessions should be excluded altogether, (b) that we should delete section 24 from the Evidence Act. As the law stands Sessions Judges in the mofussil are required to do violence to their conscience or intellect every time they admit a retracted confession.

For every Sessions Judge of any experience, who knows the native, would, upon rigorous self-examination, I think, admit that the average, mofussil criminal would never confess if left entirely to himself. In fact he confesses literally in shoals. The Sessions Judge of experience who knows the mofussil police as well as he knows the native, in his heart knows very well WHY.

It is in my opinion safe to say that, excepting violent crimes, what I call passional crimes, when the murderer is half mad, or actually proud of what he has done, all other retarded confessions have been directly or indirectly induced by improper means. It is impossible within the limits of a readable note to exhaust the reasoning by which I hope I could convince any reasonable and unprejudiced man of the certain truth of this conclusion. Where actual torture is not used the widespread belief that it ordinarily is used upon obstinate suspects and the knowledge that it will be used, may induce a number of criminals who would not otherwise confess to do so in anticipation of the methods they dread being employed upon them. This is as far as any reasonable man, who is acquainted with the conditions prevailing in the remoter parts of the mofussil, would go in the way of concession to those who believe that all the confessions made by prisoners while in police custody and uniformly retracted at the Sessions trial, are voluntary. And I may add that the opinions of Judges whose experience has been restricted to the criminals and police of the Presidency towns, is relatively valueless on this point. They do not know and cannot know what goes on in the mofussil. I feel that I must enter this protest because I anticipate that judged by numbers only, I shall be in a minroity, if not altogether alone, amongst my learned brethren of the High Courts. I have devoted much thought to this subject for many years, have written much upon it, and have had ampler opportunities than most of my colleagues for gaining experience at first hand.

THE ONLY LOGICAL ALTERNATIVE.

Those who contend that if we abolish retracted confessions we might as well abolish the Penal Code really mean that it is necessary to admit confessions that have been improperly induced. I am not concerned now with that point, though as I began by saying this is the only logical alternative to excluding retracted confessions altogether. But let us be frank about it. Further I dispute the broad proposition. I deny that it is true. I believe that after a year or two, we should be able to convict as many accused persons without the need of retracted and deeply tainted confessions, as we are now able to do with that questionable aid. I go further, I believe we should convict more. First because, a retracted confession always has a most damaging effect upon a prosecution where a case is tried by jury. Next because by excluding this time-honoured and much-valued weapon, we should put the police on more intelligent and vigorously prosecuted enquiry. They might be expected by degrees to become more efficient in that department of their duty in which, in the mofussil, they are now most backward.

The average low caste native of this country is not by common consent addicted to the truth. Why is it that the average criminal who is drawn from this class, should suddenly show himself a marked exception and volunteer the truth. . . . to the police . . . . in a matter where he is most vitally interested in concealing it? Why should the most untruthful people in the world become in one set of conditions, and one only, the most confessing people in the world? And why again should this phase coincide precisely with the period during which they are helplessly at the mercy of the mofussil police? Surely the answer is only too plain. With respect to those who allow themselves to hold and express the opinion that the native of India is "prone to confess," I must say emphatically that in my judgment such a generalization cannot be sustained. It can only be supported by referring to the disproportionately large number of confessions supplied by our criminal courts, and assuming that these are all voluntary. It is hardly necessary to point out, that this is begging the question. I answer shortly that these confessions are not voluntary, and therefore do not afford any proof that the native is prone to confess.

The theory of moral collapse much in vogue with those who contend that these retracted confessions are voluntary, is as inadequate as, in my opinion, it is absurd. The average native criminal is utterly devoid of nerves, in the Western sense, and left to himself would certainly not suffer from any "moral collapse" merely because he was arrested upon a charge which he knows could not be brought home to him without his own assistance. What he does suffer from is sheer, well-grounded terror of what may be and in all human probability is in store for him, if he refuses to confess when the police exhort him to do so.

A PRACTICAL SUGGESTION.

It is a commonplace that the conditions of police work here differ widely from those prevailing in England. Here the police get hardly any assistance from the people themselves. At home every one who can, is ready and willing to help the detection of crime. The villager dreads being involved in a criminal case, almost as much as being accused of having committed the offence. It means that he may be dragged away from his fields for weeks and kept hanging about Magistrates and Sessions' Courts, and exposed all the time to police pressure on one side and the pressure of personal influences on the other. The remedy for this might be found in local assizes, bringing the trial of local crimes to the doors of the people where they were committed. But from a theoretical point of view, this kind or argument resolves itself into this. We cannot detect crime unless criminals confess; therefore let us make them confess, somehow.

I accept my brother Hayward's practical suggestion. If for no other reason, because it would prove convincingly and dramatically that I am right upon all my main grounds. If confession were so restricted, there would be none. I except always those rare cases of passional crime to which I have once referred. And in those cases the confessions are almost always unnecessary. *Res ispa loquitur.* So that where confessions are genuine we find that they are superfluous. They ought to be superfluous in all cases.

It may be objected that if the police were stopped from extorting confessions, the prisoners would be in no better case. The police would still torture to extort information. That is true. It would be true at least for a year or two after all retracted confessions were excluded. But gradually we might hope to find the police training themselves in detective work and relying less and less upon the traditionary disreputable methods. In England the police do not rely on confessions; as a rule they do not want them and would rather be without them. Yet they obtain convictions. So it would be in India once they were shut off from this easy road to getting them. It is needless to dwell on the farce which is gone through before the third class magistrate, intended to guarantee the voluntariness of the confession. Everyone knows that it is a farce and that it guarantees nothing.

Mr. Hayward's suggestion, which is referred to above, was as follows:—I think the time has fully come for insisting that the main object of a police investigation should be the collection of evidence and not the extraction of confessions. I should therefore be in favour of limiting the powers of recording confessions to first class magistrates at head-quarters provided with a prison in the independent charge of the Jail Department; of providing that no confession should be recorded until the prisoner had been at least 24 hours in the independent custody of the officers of the Jail Department; and of prohibiting remand to police custody after confession except upon the orders of the District Magistrate.

THE CHIEF JUSTICE'S VIEWS.

Mr. Justice Batchelor, with whom the Chief Justice agreed, wrote as follows:—

The only question in this letter from the Government of India on which I hold a very definite opinion is the question "whether, on a balance of advantages and disadvantages, it pays to have confessions recorded at all." I am decidedly of opinion that it does pay, in the sense that it materially aids what I conceive to be the principal object of criminal law and procedure, namely, the detection and punishment of offenders. I would not object to any reasonable method of still further safe-guarding confessions, but I am of opinion that to rule them all out as inadmissible in evidence is quite unnecessary and would be little short of disastrous. If that heroic step was ever to have been taken, it should have been taken many years ago. There is no necessity for it now in the Bombay Presidency, where, as I believe, police oppression in extorting confessions is already of rare occurrence, and is every year becoming rarer.

It is worth observing that in this country so far as my observation goes, there is virtually no public opinion in favour of the law as against the individual criminal; that he is "a poor man with a family" or "is not likely to do it again" is popularly a grave and serious argument for the offender's escape. And I cannot doubt that to a large number of persons who conduct the compaign against the police and confessions it is a matter of serene indifference whether offenders against the criminal law go unpunished or not. That, however is not a view which is possible to a civilised government responsible for law and order; such a government cannot lightly throw away a useful weapon in a country where their armoury against crime is necessarily meagre and imperfect.

That such is in fact the position of an Indian Government is manifest; the causes operating to produce this effect are, or should be, so obvious to any one discussing the problem that I will allude only to one of them. Our criminal law, which (for historical reasons quite apart from India) is extraordinarily tender to an accused person, depends for its success on the realisation of the underlying assumption that the citizen is willing to help the State, willing to give information of crime brought to his knowledge, willing to give evidence in Court against the accused. This assumption is grotesquely untrue in India, where (I speak as my experience suggests) the only willing witness is the false witness or the personally interested witness. That is one great and constant difficulty in the way of the police in this country, where the sense of any communal interest has not yet developed.

UTILITY OF RETRACTED CONFESSIONS.

There are many other difficulties equally familiar. I have no time to refer to them, nor should it be necessary to do so. It is obvious, I think, that if, in the hands of an experienced magistracy and judiciary, confessions are of real assistance in securing the punishment of crime, they ought not to be abandoned. On this point one can speak only from his own experience; my experience is that in numerous cases the existence of a confession which, though afterwards retracted, was, to my mind clearly voluntary and true has turned the scale, enabling me, with clear conscience and convinced mind, to convict the offender of his guilt.

I entirely deny that considerations adduced from English life and English characteristics can properly be appealed to as guides in this matter. In England, it is constantly said, the criminal generally does not confess. Quite so. It is not the English way (if one excludes special crimes of passion). But I believe that the normal Indian is far more prone to confess. I believe that conscious of his own guilt, and suddenly confronted by authority, especially if that authority be armed with the smallest piece of apparent proof, the Indian is apt to collapse and confess, where the Englishman with centuries of different training behind him would harden his heart and make no sign. For these and many similar reasons, including the skill and trustworthiness of our superior magistrates and our judges, I should record my vote decidedly against the proposal to make all confesions inadmissible.

But I quite agree that no effort should be spared (as, I believed, none is spared now) to drive home to the Indian police constantly and continuously that their first business is to work for the collection of evidence, not for the obtaining of confessions. I would agree even with the Meerut rule that a confessing prisoner should not be taken before a magistrate to have his confession recorded until he has been examined by the Superintendent of Police or his Assistant; indeed, my own opinion has long been that, in the case of any confession, of any serious offence, the intervention of a gazetted officer of police might with advantage be more frequent than it now is.

I also see no objection to the proposal that the power to record confessions should be reserved to the first class magistrates or the magistrate having jurisdiction in the case.

SIR N. CHANDAVARKAR.

Sir Narayan Chandavarkar, in the course of his Minute, writes:—

Experience shows that in a large majority of cases, in which confessions have been recorded before tria', they have been retracted at the trial and that the retraction is due, where the accused is defended by counsel or pleader, to legal advice, and where he is not so defended, to his consciousness that, since he is going to be tried and is called upon to defend, the safest course for him is to let the prosecution prove its case and try his luck. What will happen, therefore, if the proposal in question passes into law, is that in almost every case the accused will not confess after trial has begun. And this result will have an unfortunate effect on the detection and punishment of crime in a country where the first and greatest difficulty in this respect has long been felt to lie in the pasivity of the people, who will not willingly come forward to help the police, to give evidence and bring a criminal to justice. . . . . .

Nor can I approve of the proposal to forbid absolutely the production of prisoners before magistrates of the third class and to give power only to the magistrate having jurisdiction in the case or at least to a first class, or specially selected, second class magistrate. What is the complaint against magistrates of the third class? They are no longer the in efficient men that their predecessors years ago were. They are drawn from the educated classes; they know the people. And if a magistrate, whatever his class, knows his duty, he can by careful inquiry of the prisoner brought to him, after taking all prudent and necessary precautions, find out whether in confessing, he is speaking voluntaril, and telling the truth or is telling a story manipulated by the police. All depends on the kind of men chosen as magistates, not on the class or grade they occupy. I venture to think our magistrates of the third class are upon the whole intelligent men who know what it is to record a confession and what responsibility it entails.

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Opposit Government Telegraph Office,

BOMBAY.

SHIKAR IN DHAR FOREST.

THE MAHARANI'S BAG.

A SPLENDID TIGRESS.

(From a Correspondent.)

RATAGARH, Feb. 5.

The vicissitudes of big game shooting are too well known to sportsmen in all parts of the world to need much comment and the merest tyro soon learns that the rosiest hopes are more often than not doomed to disappointment and that "blank" days are far more numerous than those glorious ones when a real sporting day results in success, and more than compensates the ardent Shikari for the many occasions when he has returned to camp empty-handed to bemoan his bad luck. Seldom also does one hear of a tiger being bagged at the very first attempt, yet such was the case on the 3rd instant when Her Highness the Maharani Saheba of Dhar bagged her first tigress in the first tiger-beat in which she had over taken part. Her Highness is no novice at big game shooting, having already brought to panthers to bag, but this is the first occasion on which she has had an opportunity of trying for the larger carnivora. The shooting camp is picturesquely situated on the banks of a small river debouching from the southern slopes of the Vindhya Range, and grateful shade is afforded by the large Jamun (Eujenia Jambolana), Kahu (Terminalia Arjuna) and Gular (Ficus Glomerata) trees which skirt the banks of the river, and at frequent intervals the splash of the mighty Mahseer as he deshes for his prey, raises further hopes of sport in the heart of the ardent follower of Isaac Walton. The Raja of Dhar arrived at this pretty camp early on the morning of the 2nd instant and the same afternoon His Highness bagged a very fine Sambhar with 36½ins. horns. On the morning of the 3rd, news was brought that a buffalo had been killed in a Nullah about 6 miles from Camp and as Her Highness was shortly expected, arrangements were at once made for organizing a beat. Her Highness arrived at 2-15 p.m., and after a very brief rest a start was made for the jungle at 2-30, and on the way speculations were rife as to the probable result of the enterprise.

THE VULTURES' SIGN.

As the party drew nearer to the Nullah where the kill was lying, vultures were noticed hovering round, but general satisfaction was expressed when it was observed that they did not descend on the kill but after circling round several times settled on trees some distance away from the "kill." Experienced Shikaries expounded the reason for this strange behaviour of these voracious scavengers by explaining that the tigress must be lying quite close to the kill otherwise the vultures would have descended at once on the carcass. By 4-30, Their Highnesses had taken up their positions, Her Highness being posted on the right bank of the Nullah and His Highness on the left bank, and then word was sent to the Shikaries to start the beat. After waiting for about half an hour the stillness of the forest was broken by the shouts of the beaters and very gradually the volume of sound increased as the small army of villagers approached nearer and nearer to the kill and after about twenty minutes the welcome crack of a rifle rang out followed quickly by another shot, and then after a few seconds another shot was heard and the hopes of Shikaries and beaters at once arose and the opinion was freely expressed that the beat had been a success and the tiger had been killed. What then was the surprise of the crowd when after an interval of about three minutes another shot rang round. The beaters were now close to the guns and a whistle was sounded from His Highness' naichan which brought the beat to an end and His Highness' cheery voice was heard calling out that the tigress was dead. The first two shots which had been fired by Her Highness had so incapacitated the tigress that she had some difficulty in scrambling up the side of the Nullah where she was met by a shot from the Raja's Paradox which apparently dropped her lifeless but to His Highness' surprise she suddenly raised her head after lying still for about three minutes and gave vent to three or four short roars in the endeavour to raise herself and the Maharaja Saheb promply ptu another bullet into her head. The tigress was a magnificent creature measuring 9 fit. 10 inches, the measurement being taken from the tip of the nose over the back and to the tip of the tail. Her Highness is more especially to be congratulated on her debut in tiger-shooting because the tigress is the largest ever shot in these forests. Her Highness was using a 20-bore Fauneta gun built especially for her by Messrs. Westley Richards.

A Delhi correspondent writing to the "Patrika" says the general impression there is that New Delhi will cost over ten crores. "Capital" had in its office the other day two American tourists—one an architect and the other a town-planner—both from New York, who had been all over the site and interviewed the builders. They said if Lord Hardinge's plans were to be carried out in their entirety, "it would take twenty-five years to build the city at a cost of three millions sterling a year"! The original estimate is, of course only four millions. The "Patrika" suggests, failing to ascertain the estimated cost of New Delhi, some Member of Council should enquire what the cost of kutcha Delhi has already been.

MYSO-CHROME BITS.

MYSO-CHROME Means BOOTS & SHOES.

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MODERATE CHARGES.

Every care taken for Mofussil orders.

PREMIER ART SALON,

NAVSARI BUILDING,

Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

WOMAN'S DOMAIN.

A WEEKLY CAUSERIE.—(BY MRS. JOHN G LPIN.)

Last week we took jams, jellies and chesses in my scheme for a more useful and practical provision for a Charitable sale and I am quite sure taat a Stall where well-made Sauces, Pickles and Chutneys could be bought would be equally popular. I have no hesitation in saying that since I have made my own chutneys and sauces I would never go back to the bought ones. I have a very vivid recollection in my youth of a large jar of home made pickle which was always being added to in material and liquid and how very good was the result; my mother used to use all sorts of things that are not usual, yet which for a mixed pickle are very nice, and amongst other odds and ends were the green seeds of nasturtiums, which were great favourities of mine. Any one lucky enough to be living in the country should have no difficulty in having such a provision for cold meats and such like out here, as there are more things available than in England The great secret in the making of ordinary vinegar pickles is that the best vinegar should be used, that it should be well boiled in enamel, if possible, never in copper. If metal must be used, iron is the least harmful. The bottles and jars for storing should be absolutely clean and absolutely dry Some pickles should be stored in glass jars or bottles because they are the bet[illegible] for being set in the sun two or three w[illegible] after making, but the majority m[illegible] be stored in anything but tin or metal of course. The process is very much the samo in most kinds. the flavouring varying a little and the preparation of the fruits or vegetables.

PICKLED ONIONS.

We will take theso first. as this is one of the simplest and the Bombay onions are so very good for the purpose. Should this same recipe be ever used in England, the English onions are so strong that it is better to blanch them before using. This is done by setting them in cold water and bringing them slowly to the boil and letting them boil just one minute and no more; this takes away quite a good deal of the over-strong flavour. Take two seers of as small onions as you can get, place them in layers in a glass bottle, dusting a little salt in between. Boil together two quart bottles of white vinegar, or Crosse and Blackwell's malt vinegar (I prefer the latter) a tablespoonful of bruised ginger, the same of whole pepper corns for thirty minutes; strain it and when cold pour it over the onions. cork down and set right in the sun in England, but out here the bright light is sufficient, turning the bottle and again. The pickle will b[illegible] ready in four weeks. If you want this for your own use and you require a good deal of it, it is a good thing to make one or two bottles every two months and use them in succession.

PICKLED MANGO.

This is a very nice pickle which I have never bought and do not even know if it is ever made for sale. Take 50 green mangoes, real green ones not when they begin to think of ripening somewhat late in the season. Remove the stones and set them in a strong brine just to cover them and let them be in the sun for two days, then drain them from the brine. Pound together a tablespoonful of garlic, six of green chillis, one each of cloves, cinnamon and bruised mustard seed. Fell each mango with some of the pounded spices, tie it round, place them in a large jar, and after boiling the vinegar with two tablespoonful each of bruised ginger and turmeric and straining it, pour it over the mangoes; cork firmly and leave for six months. It is not possible to give the exact amount of vinegar, as so much depends on the size of the mangoes, but somewhere about two-thirds of the size of the jar is a good basis for measurement, though most likely, you will find that too much.

CUCUMBER PICKLE.

It is not easy in the towns to procure the small cucumbers which are the nicest for the making of this pickle, and when you do, you should be sure to test them to see if they are bitter. I once had a whole quantity of pickle spoiled because I had never thought of this, and there must have been some which were bitter to a degree which tainted the whole of the brew. If the small cucumbers were really young ones there would be no bitterness, it is because of their being old and slow grown even if small, which causes them to become bitter. Choose them free from spots, carefully wipe but do not peel them and put them into the jar pouring over them a weak brine water, about a teacupful of salt to a gallon of water only; boil it well pour it scalding hot over the cucumbers, let stand for 24 hours and repeat the process with fresh brine once more. Boil as much vinegar as will cover them with a mustard spoonful of powdered alum to two quarts, a dessertspoonful of pepper corns, a tablespoonful of mustard seed and a quarter of a seer of sliced chillis. After boiling for twenty minutes strain this over the cucumbers and when quite cold cork down securely and leave it for three or four months.

MALNUT PICKLE.

This is one of the very nicest but you need to get the walnuts while the outer shell is quite soft. Make a strong brine, using nearly as much salt as the water will absorb, which is called a saturated solution; boil this well, skimming off any scum which may rise and pour it over the walnuts which must be left in this for a week. Repeat this once again, when this may be drained from the brine. Boil together a sufficiency of the vinegar, two quarts to two seers of walnuts, with a teaspoonful of cloves, two of mustard seed and the same of whole peppers; set aside and when cold strain it over the walnuts already placed in bottles or jars, cork down well and keep it for eight or nine months.

PICCA-LILLI OR HOT MIXED PICKLE.

For this you want French beans, cauliflower, small onions, cucumbers and a few green chillis, which must be soaked for two days in a fairly strong brine. The quantity combined should be about three seers. Mix with four quarts of vinegar, four tablespoonfuls of mustard flour, mixing it carefully so that it does not form lumps and add a teaspoonful each of cloves mustard seed and sliced chillis, and two of turmeric ground ginger and a saltspoonful or less of cayenne pepper. Boil all this stirring all the time or it will get lumpy, for two hours. Strain this and when cold pour it over the vegetables drained from the brine and arranged suitably in glass bottles. This may be used after three months time.

Ripe damsons and many kinds of stoned fruits make excellent pickles in their green state, and after wiping and rejecting all but the quite sound ones, can be packed in the bottles or jars and the vinegar rather highly spiced and sugar added poured boiling over them; this kind is better if stored in glass which may be placed in the bright light for three or four weeks. As I said before there are all sorts of things which can be pickled with great advantage, and you can use your own ingenuity in experimenting with them and combinations of the same. I should say that probably damsons and nasturtium seeds would combine well, but the former would be used just ripe and the others green and soaked for four days in salt and water changed each day before use.

CABBAGE PICKLE.

Slice the cabbage thinly and pack it loosely into the jars, sprinkling each layer with salt and leave it for a day. Run off any liquid there may be and pour over it the cooled vinegar which has been boiled for half an hour with a teaspoonful of bruised ginger and two of pepper corns and then strained. Red cabbage pickle is done in the same way only it should stay two days with the salt over it and more salt should be sprinkled; also, cloves and cinnamon may also be boiled in the vinegar. A little cochineal may be added at the last if the cabbage is not quite a nice red. Both these should be stored some months before using.

PEETROOT PICKLE.

This is another favourite pickle and is cheap and easy to make. Choose those of the same size and free from blemishes and either boil them for two hours or let them cook in a very slow oven for five or six. You should be very careful not to break the skin anywhere or the beetroot will bleed and lose the pretty red colour as well as a good deal of its flavour. When quite done peel and slice the vegetable and set two quarts of vinegar on to boil with chillis, whole peppers, cloves and cinnamon. Let the slices soak in a medium strength brine for twenty-four hours drain them from this and when the vinegar has boiled twenty minutes, strain it from the spices etc., and add the beetroot which should cook for another ten minutes, without breaking the slices store it in bottles or jars and it can be used within the month.

I had intended going on with Sauces for Storing and Chutneys, but as that will probably take up a whole paper, I will finish this week with liquers of various kinds, which are so easy to make and taste so different to many of the bought kinds, besides costing very much less.

ORANGE BRANDY.

Take a dozen oranges in perfectly sound condition and rub on the peel a dozen lumps of cube sugar, add these to the oranges which must be set in a jar with a gallon of good brandy, covered closely, and allowed to remain for three weeks. Then cut the oranges in halves, and add a seer of well crushed sugar candy. Close again and leave for two days turning it upside down two or three times each day. Now strain this from the brandy which should be stored in sealed bottles and not be used for at least a year. Bottles should always be stored on their side slightly tilted forward and the corks should be new, well soaked and then dried. You cannot get good results by using old, tainted and faulty corks.

ORANGE GIN.

Pare the rinds of eight oranges thinly so as to have as little as possible of the white part of the rind. Do the same with three lemons and add all to a gallon of gin and one and a half seers of crushed sugar-candy. Put all into a stone jar and stir it well each day for a fortnight when it can be strained and stored as above.

PEACH BRANDY.

The peaches should be ripe but not too soft. Halve them, remove the stones which should be set aside for future use and the fruit weighed allowing half a seer of crushed sugar-candy to each seer of the fruit. The procedure is to dissolve the candy in a very little water, just enough to make a syrup and then add the fruit with the kernels of the stones. It should all just simmer till pulpy and then be strained through a hair sieve. not squeezed so that any pulp is forced through. To every seer of this juice allow the same of good brandy and half a wineglass of curacoa, though this may be omitted. This should be stored for at least a year before using. Apricot Brandy is made in just the same way and in both cases the residue may be used for the making of a nice "cheese" or household jam fro immediate use, so that there should be no waste.

NO YAU.

This is a most useful liquer for flavouring sweet dishes especially those with nuts and peaches or apricots.

Blanch and pound two tablespoonfuls of bitter almonds and one of sweet, mixing them with a seer of crushed sugar candy. Boil two large cups of quite fresh milk and when cold pour over the mixture, add two tablespoonfuls of honey and two quarts of best gin. Stir this every day for a fortnight, strain through flannel and bottle as before, storing it for six to eight months. It is well to store this in small bottles as it is only used for flavouring in small quantities.

MILK PUNCH.

I have at least half a dozen recipes for this as each person has her pet method for making this popular drink; I like this one as well as any, though some folk prefer not to have any brandy. Thinly remove the rinds of fifty lemons or more limes after having rubbed them well on a clean rough cloth. Add these to two bottles of brandy and let them stand twenty-four hours. Then add to it six bottles of good rum, one and a half of lemon or lime juice, four seers of crushed sugar-candy and three grated nutmegs. Let this stand for another twenty-four hours. Then add four seers of perfectly fresh boiling milk and ten of boiling water. Leave that after well stirring for another twenty-four hours, and on the fourth day strain it through flannel three times. This should make about two and a half dozen bottles. It is wise to put a covering of sealing wax or shellac on all these bottles and jars as they should be all hermetically closed, which is not possible without something more than corking corks are very porous and allow air to get, and the goodness of the spirit, etc., to get out

TO-DAY'S MENU.

DINNER FOR FOUR PERSONS.
ST. MARCEAU SOUP.
FISH GRATINE.
FOWL A LA REINE.
HOLLANDAISE BEEF.
SARDINE FRITOT.
PINEAPPLE PUDDING.

Soupmeat As. 4. Peas As. 3. Fish As. 6. Fowl As. 12. Beef As. 9. Eggs As. 6. Potatoes As. 2. Vegetables As. 5. Odds & Ends As. 4. Total Rs. 3-3.

ST. MARCEAU SOUP.

This can be made with or without stock; if with stock. after the first straining add a seer of green peas with mint and left them boil till the whole can be rubbed through a sieve. Thicken if liked with a little white roux and add flavouring to taste and at the last a lump of butter, shreds of green onion and lettuce.

FISH GRATINE.

Mask the fish in thick white sauce flavoured with anchovy and then sift with fine baked creams, and oevr that grated cheese. They should then be browned either by frying or in the oven, preferably the latter.

FOWL A LA REINE.

This is fowl steamed after stuffing with a vegetable stuffing and using the giblets to make some broth. In this broth should be cooked enough rice to make a thick garnishing border for the fowl; the rice should be well seasoned and the fowl liver minced up with fried almonds and mixed in with it; the fowl served in the centre neatly jointed and placed together again.

HOLLANDAISE BEEF.

This should be prepared the day before by rubbing well with treacle, a corning it for three or four hours, and then smoking it by getting it on a grill over a smouldering fire of cocoanut fibre as is done for smoked pomfret. This should then be steamed with vegetables and a little stock and eaten cold with salad.

SARDINE FRITOT.

Marinade the sardines in vinegar, Worcester and anchovy sauce, with a drop of two of onion juice; and make some frying batter and with an egg, flour and oil instead of milk, with seasoning. Dry the sardines well from the marinade, dip them in the batter, fry them crisp, setting them on a sieve in front of the fire to drain and dry before serving on a paper doyley.

PINEAPPLE PUDDING.

Half cook some prunes, stone and split them, and with them line a buttered basin. Prepare a pineapple by peeling, picking out the eyes and soaking it in sherry, sugar and lime juice. Put a layer of sponge cake, then the shredded pineapple and repeat till the basin is three parts full; make a well flavoured custard mixture and pour over this; cover with butter paper and a saucer and set to steam for three quarters of an hour. With the syrup and juice from the pine apple make a whip sauce as follows. Set a small cup of the syrup in a pan in another of water boiling over the fire, add the yolks of two eggs, sugar and lime juice to taste; now whisk this till it becomes a delicious light frothy mass. A little experience will teach when it is just right, if it is over beaten it curdles and does not look nice. Liqueur or spirit may be added to the syrup before beating as liked. Turn the pudding out and serve with this sauce separately.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE.

Photo by Central News.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer posed for his birthday photograph—Saturday, January 17.

EX-ARMY CAPTAIN'S THEFT.

ROSE FROM THE RANKS AND FORFEITED PENSION.

A sad story of an ex-Army captain's downfall was told at London Sessions on Jan. 20 when Henry Collins, a clerk was sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment for stealing from a dressing room at a private hotel at Hyde Park-gate a ring value £190, the property of Ada Power and also for stealing a gold watch and chain and a diamond pin, belonging to Isabel Steel, of Cornwall-gardens, Kensington.

Detective-sergeant D. Goodwillie said prisoner was seventy-one years of age, was a native of London, and was for thirty-five year in the Royal Artillery, rising from the ranks to be a captain. He had an exemplary record in the Army.

But in 1903 he was convicted at the Central Criminal Court for forgery, and sent to prison for fifteen months. With that conviction he lost £200 a year pension

Other sentences were six months for stealing a broach, twenty-three months for stealing rings, six months, and three years' penal servitude.

He was wanted for stealing jewellery, value £20, at Godalming, for failing to report, for stealing a gold cigarette case at Horsham, stealing jewellery at Hove, stealing jewellery at Bexhill, stealing a brooch at Brighton, and for stealing jewellery at Fareham. He was also wanted by the Bath police for stealing property belonging to a lord of the manor. Prisoner had given the police all the assistance he could, and all the property in the present cases had been recovered.

Asked if he had anything to say, prisoner said: "I have served my country well for thirty-five years. Unfortunately, through a woman I came to grief. It is no use me saying I was innocent, but I was at the time I was convicted. I am very sorry."

LIPTON'S TROUBLES.

The following circular letter has been sent to the shareholders in Lipton, Limited:—

Dear Sir or Madam,—We beg to inform you that a prosecution has been instituted against certain servants and ex-servants of the company, charging them with having been concerned some years ago in giving presents to certain persons connected with Army, canteens.

The institution of this prosecution has been made the occasion of an attempt to depreciate the price of the shares of the company in the market, and the directors therefore think it is their duty to inform you that the business is in a prefectly sound condition, and that there is not the slightest reason for anxiety regarding the present or future position of the company.—Yours faithfully, for Lipton, Ltd.,

WALTER WEIR, Secretary.

SAPAT LOTION.

An efficient remedy for ringworm. This medicine is a perfumed water which does not spoil clothes and is dried up no sooner it is applied. It clears away ringworm, itch scurvy, rupture in feet, biles of long standing scales, dry pores within three days.

Price As 4 perbottle.

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Kalbadevi, BOMBAY

Ever been irritable all day—didn't know yourself because of a throbbing headache? That needn't be—Steams' Headache Cure will put y right.

PREMATURE OLD AGE

Lost vigour, lost memory, and lost interest in life is often traceable to illness or excesses at some time of life which have left staminal weakness.

"Huxley's Ner-Vigor"

An organic acid glycero-phosphate syrup, contains the nutritive phosphate materials which supplement food and when absorbed into the blood enrich it, so that it becomes re-vitalised, followed by a corresponding rejuvenescence of the system.

Original bottles of 50 doses sold throughout India, Burmah, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, etc.

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OF THE BENGAL CHEMICAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS, Ltd., CALCUTTA.

1. Ext. Gulanchæ Liq. Co. and Liq. Ext Alstonia Scholaris (Ditain).—*Invaluable in Chroni Fevers whether accompanied or not by enlargement of Live' Spleen, Jaundice, Dropsy and Cough. Exclusively m[illegible] from indigenous plants and do not contain quinine in any shape. It is recommended especially to those who from idiosyncracy or other causes cannot take quinine.* (*Price per 6 & 4 oz. phials Re.* 1 & *As.* 10 *respectively.*)

2. "Vibro Asoka."—*Is an elegant and effective combination of Viburnum Prunifolium bark, Asoka* (Saraca Indica) *bark, with sedatives such as Bromides and Hyoscymus and aromatics and laxatives. It is an ideal combination of drugs useful in diseases peculiar to women.* (*Price per 4 oz. phial Rs.* 1-4.)

3. Ext. Bael Liq.—*It is prepared solely from the fresh green Bael fruit according to a special method devised after a long and patient trial by which its sweet aroma and beneficial properties have been fully preserved. It is an invaluable remedy for chronic diarrhœa and dysentery with debility of the mucous membrane.* (*Price per 4 oz. phial As.* 10.)

4. Essence of Neem.—(Azadlirachta Indica) *The well-known specific in all forms of Skin diseases. It is efficacious in itches, blotches, ringworms, bilious eruptions, &c. It purifies and enriches the blood.* (*Price per 4 oz. phial Re.* 1.)

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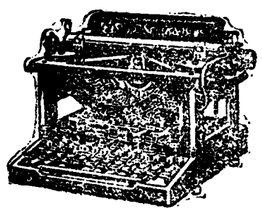

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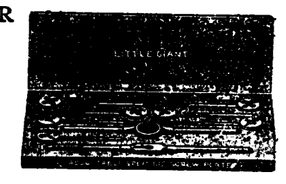

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